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The Critic

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Literature

"Orations and Addresses"

Of George William Curtis. Edited by Charles Eliot Norton. Vol. III. Historical and Memorial Addresses. Harper & Bros.

THE FIRST HALF of the third volume of Curtis's orations contains this ardent patriot's addresses delivered at meetings held in honor of events connected with the Rebellion and Revolution. They are virile and fervid expressions of his absorbing patriotism—a patriotism which was, however, of a most healthy nature, for, while recognizing his country's faults, he yet never despaired of her ability to eradicate them. Especially discriminating is the tact with which, in the early seventies, while passions were not yet dormant, he spoke of the Rebellion. "With all good grace to grace a gentleman," he claimed that the Southerner of the future generation will look upon the Northerner, not as a pristine foe, but as his savior from degradation, just as some English historians assert that the revolt of the American colonies checked the ever-increasing power of the Crown, and thus saved England from a lapse into a pseudo-Stuart régime. As regards ethics, Curtis believed that justice is absolute, failing to recognize that ideas of right and wrong are historical products, varying with race, climate and time. In his criticism of historical phenomena, he thus naturally applied this ethical standard. While our standard of morality is a just one to apply to current phenomena, it is surely not one by which to judge the men of a hundred years ago. In this respect, but more especially in his political philosophy, Curtis betrayed more affinity with the Gaul than with the Anglo-Saxon. In his studies on comparative constitutional law, Prof. Boutmy contrasts the extremely practical character of Magna Charta and the Bill of Rights with the general principles occupying so prominent a place in French constitutional documents. Our early statesmen, especially Jefferson, were greatly influenced by the idealistic French philosophy of the last century, as can be seen from the principles laid down in the Declaration of Independence. Throughout American history, from Jefferson on, we can trace the influence of the philosophy of natural law, and in Curtis we can behold it in a marked, and, at times, even in a dominating degree. There was in him, as it were, an effort to compromise between his intense idealism and his intimate acquaintance with practical politics. Thus he criticised the *raison d'être* of institutions more from their conformity with certain general philosophical principles than from their actual utility. An institution, not based on such principles, should not be tolerated, and should be uprooted. For, as he said, you cannot stretch a diamond, nor an eternal truth. Thus, when the War was over, and the principle of the equality of all men was established, Curtis thought that the Negro Question was solved. When, as is always the case, the weaker race was being pushed aside by the stronger, he had to admit that the question was still unsolved. The doctrine that "all men are born equal" had not done away with the hard facts of life. While we think that this tendency towards abstract theories, which do not take into account the actual relations of mundane things, mars the absolute value of Curtis's thought, it adds, on the other hand, to the moral stimulus one derives from a perusal of his speeches. It is rarely, indeed, that we cannot find in them much that is true and invigorating. The truths may have been known before, but they have never been expressed so nobly and artistically and so forcibly withal.

The longest oration in the volume is the eulogy on Charles Sumner. As Curtis says that Sumner was the only statesman for whom he had the personal adherence that men of the preceding generation had for Clay and Webster, it is not sur-

prising that the oration is eulogistic, though not inartistically fulsome in its praise. Nor is it strange that Curtis was so attached to Sumner, for what he considered the key-note of the Massachusetts Senator's character, was his rigid and unswerving adherence to the dictates of his conscience and his utter inability to admit that a question of morality could be compromised. Curtis was such a man himself. Leaving aside the stern Puritan, we go on to the next oration, on Garfield, delivered in 1881, on the day of the President's burial. It is lofty in tone, but restrained in view of the occasion, appreciative of what was best in Garfield, and marred by no false note. The most eloquent and burning oration in the volume is the eulogy on Wendell Phillips, the great agitator for the abolition of slavery. Curtis felt fully as intensely as Phillips the crime of slavery, and, as he reviewed "the apostle of liberty's" career, he was carried away by his intense admiration to the zenith of his oratorical powers. And this oration, in many respects the finest ever delivered by him, shows most clearly the chief characteristics of Curtis's mind. He, unlike Webster, did not carry men with him by his weighty arguments, by the irresistible force of his logic, but, appealing to the principles of right and wrong, he stirred the inmost fibres of man's higher nature. His expositions were not scientific, for science shuns sentiment and anything appealing to aught but the reason. But science has never directly brought about any great political reforms; it needs the force of an agitator, of an O'Connell or a Phillips, who, blindly pushing aside the arguments of opponents, can see only the absolute justice of his side. The brightness of the sun prevents him from seeing that the stars of others are in the heavens. Such a man cannot be a great statesman, but he can bring about revolutions. What Turgot could not accomplish, Rousseau brought to pass. What Cobden and Bright made inevitable, Sir Robert Peel was forced to crystallize in law. What Webster in his old age surrendered to, Garrison, Phillips, Sumner and Curtis overturned.

One point illustrates very well to what extremes Curtis was willing to go, in order to uproot slavery. As clearly as any man, he recognized the vital distinction between liberty and law, as well as the importance of that Anglo-Saxon tenet which Prof. A. V. Dicey calls "the supremacy of the law." Yet he says that in certain cases, where laws are manifestly and vitally unjust, a true man should seek refuge in his conscience, and not render them obedience. This leads to the anarchic proposition that the conscience of the individual, and not that of the state, is the arbiter. It places the individual above the law. The abolitionists were thus reproached with teaching anarchy—a reproach deriving its chief odium from the name, and insignificant in comparison with the positive good they did. It is curious that Curtis, a man of such distinct literary ability, verging on genius, should have spoken so little about literature. Of all these orations, three alone are devoted to men-of-letters—in reality only one, on Burns; for those on Bryant and Lowell are mainly expositions of their relation to politics. That on Lowell is a defence of the poet of Elmwood against the charge of too great an admiration for English institutions at the expense of his patriotism.

This volume completes the collection of Mr. Curtis's orations, for editing which America owes a debt of gratitude to Prof. Norton. The volumes are a store-house of lofty thoughts, and form an everlasting monument to Curtis's greatness as an orator and a man. No one can arise from reading them without being enriched in knowledge and, what is more important, without being stimulated to live more nobly in emulation of the man whom no sordid cry of wealth, no seducing voice of ambition, led to disobey the dictates of his conscience.

Canadian Literature

1. *Our Intellectual Strength and Weakness.* By J. G. Bourinot. Montreal: Foster, Brown & Co.
2. *The Educational System of the Province of Ontario.* By John Millar. Toronto: Printed for the Education Department.
3. *Report of the Minister of Education, Ontario, for the Year 1893.* Toronto: Warwick Brothers & Rutter.

DR. BOURINOT'S ESSAY (1) was originally his "presidential address" to the Royal Society of Canada at its annual meeting of 1893. As now reprinted, with a copious and valuable appendix of notes, it is a complete monograph on the interesting subject of the history and present condition of literature, science and art in the northern "Dominion." The work being itself a summary, it would be idle to attempt to give even an outline of its contents, as this would become little else than a mere list of proper names. The author's conclusions will be of more value and interest. Dr. Bourinot is himself a distinguished representative of Canadian "intellectual strength." His responsible position as Clerk of the House of Commons at Ottawa has been filled in a manner which has gained for him Imperial honors—advancing him (as C. M. G.) within a step of knighthood,—and has familiarized him with historical and political studies. His work on "Parliamentary Practice and Procedure," truly a *magnum opus*, of nearly 1000 pages, has reached its second edition and become a standard authority. His many other contributions to more popular branches of historical science have been equally well received. As a public speaker and lecturer he has made a most favorable impression on cultivated audiences in Canada and the United States. Clear exposition, careful research and excellent judgment, all brightened by a glow of cheerful and liberal optimism, make his essays pleasant reading, and naturally commend his conclusions to the reader's favor.

He opens his present work with the quotation of a fine passage from Lowell's well-known oration, delivered at the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of Harvard College. In this passage the orator deprecated the reference to merely material things—"the number of acres under tillage, or of bushels of wheat exported"—as an evidence of a nation's success. "The measure of a nation's true success," he insisted, "is the amount it has contributed to the thought, the moral energy, the intellectual happiness, the spiritual hope and consolation of mankind." Dr. Bourinot remarks that "these eloquently suggestive words were addressed by a great American author to an audience made up of eminent scholars and writers in the principal academic seat of that New England which has given birth to Emerson, Longfellow, Bancroft, Prescott, Motley, Hawthorne, Holmes, Parkman and many others, representing the brightest thought and intellect of this Continent." Yet he is willing to adopt the intellectual and moral test for Canada, whose history, as he observes, is even older than that of New England. The foundation of Quebec by Champlain dates only a year after the settlement of Jamestown in Virginia. This fact naturally suggests what the author, with much justice, considers to be the fairest comparison. He does not suppose that, as regards achievement in literature, "the most patriotic Canadian, however ready to eulogize his own country, will make an effort to claim an equality with New England." But he insists that, under the actual circumstances, the true comparison should be with the great southern colony. "Statesmanship rather than Letters," he truly remarks, "has been the pride and ambition of the Old Dominion, its brightest and highest achievement." And he adds:—"It may be said, too, of Canada, that her history in the days of the French régime, and during the struggle for responsible government, as well as at the birth of confederation, gives us the names of men of statesmanlike designs and patriotic purpose." No one who knows anything of Canadian history, early and modern, is likely to demur to this claim; nor will any reader who is familiar with the writings of Canadian authors feel inclined to question the essayist's further and very reasonable claim that "looking at the results generally, the work we have done has been sometimes above the average in those fields of literature—

and here I include necessarily science—in which Canadians have worked. They have shown in many productions a conscientious spirit of research, patient industry, and not a little literary skill in the management of their material." He believes that the future will show a rapid and great advance in these qualities, manifested in the literary productions of both branches of the Canadian population, English and French. These two elements, he holds, will not coalesce, like the Saxons and Normans of England, but will go forward together in a mutually beneficial rivalry. "The two nationalities will remain side by side for an unknown period, to illustrate on the northern half of the Continent of America the culture and genius of the two strongest and brightest powers of civilization."

Dr. Bourinot's assertion of the statesmanlike qualities displayed by Canadian public men is well illustrated by the two other publications under review. In one of these (2) the history of the educational system of the leading province of Canada is narrated, and the system itself described, by Mr. John Millar, the Deputy Minister of Education, in a style not less scholarly and attractive than that of Dr. Bourinot himself. In the other (3) Mr. Millar's Chief, the Hon. G. W. Ross, has shown, with many well-arranged statistics, not only the present condition of the institutions of learning under his charge, but also their improvement, which has certainly been noteworthy, during the ten years of his energetic administration. Both writers make frequent reference, in a liberal and friendly spirit, to the systems of the United States as well as those of England and other countries; and both claim, with evident justice, a decided superiority for their own, in many respects, over that of any other country, except only Germany. What is remarkable is that the whole of this admirable system, from the lowest to the highest grade—from the common school to the university,—has been built up within fifty years. It began in 1844, as soon as "responsible government" was firmly established, and its rapid growth to its present excellent condition must be regarded as furnishing a striking tribute to the value of free institutions and the merits of Canadian statesmanship.

As regards the question of the future of so-called Canadian literature, something remains to be said. There is not now and, in the nature of things, cannot be a distinct Canadian literature, as there is not, and never can be, a distinct American literature. Every literature belongs, not to a country, but to a language, and is conterminous with this language. The Grecian, Roman and many modern examples are decisive on this point. Thus there is no Swiss literature. Of the many valuable works which have been produced in Switzerland, some belong to German, some to French, others to Italian, and a few to Roumanian literature—that of the ancient Grison and Tyrolean speech. The British Islands have the distinction of being the primal home of no less than four literatures, all of eminent historical worth. Besides the English, there are those of the three Celtic tongues, spoken in Wales, Ireland and northern Scotland. Of the now worldwide expanse of English literature, Britain is likely to remain the central seat for some generations to come. But the star of intellectual as well as of political empire moves steadily westward. Another century may see this primacy of position transferred to North America. It is safe enough to predict that by that time, and probably earlier, the splendid census-roll of English genius will be enlarged by some Canadian names, if not inferior in distinction, to those of the brilliant New England list so generously celebrated by Dr. Bourinot. Who, indeed, will venture to deny the possibility that a destined rival of Shakespeare or Milton or Wordsworth may even now be conning his lessons in the "Primer" of an Ontario village school?

"Civilization During the Middle Ages"

By George Burton Adams. Charles Scribner's Sons.

THIS BOOK is, indeed, a pleasant surprise. It is written in a lucid and even artistic style, and the matter, as a whole, is arranged so as to give a clear view of the subject. The

work is one of the same class as Goldwin Smith's History of the United States—that is, it contains no new facts, but a fresh criticism and new presentation of old facts, and its chief charm lies in the manner in which these new views and old facts are presented. In the arrangement of the subject-matter Prof. Adams has shown his clear and profound grasp of mediæval history, and, while his knowledge for the most part does not seem to have been derived from the original sources, it is in all cases up to the level of recent investigation. Thoroughly familiar with the modern theories of historical evolution, he has shown commendable good sense in not pushing them to an absurd extreme. For, were we to regard all progress merely as the result of antecedent forces, and all past institutions as good from the very fact of their existence, history, though most optimistic, would be a degrading study, since it would then dwarf the individual's efforts to reform society and to direct the progress of the state, by saying that the inherent social forces will accomplish this. Were the individual to accept these theories in their extreme form, he would muse, "Why should I strive, if what I desire to effect will be accomplished without my efforts?" The author, though nowhere explicitly stating it, takes the saner view—that the forces of society are far mightier than the individual, but that the individual is necessary to direct these forces and enable them to bear fruit. The skilled gardener is not the *causa causarum* of the luscious peaches and grapes; he simply makes the forces of nature more effective. Then Prof. Adams has shown his impartiality in discussing everything in a most dispassionate, quiet tone. He has no strained theories to advocate; his book is not academic, or pedantic, but preëminently readable. It is no epoch-making book, but one that will appeal to the people at large as an admirable presentation of facts, and, in the main, of views already familiar to the scientist. It possesses the same characteristic qualities that have made John Fiske's books so popular.

It should be noted that, in general, civilization in this book means political civilization, and it would have been better, had the title been thus modified. Prof. Adams finds that there are four chief sources of modern civilization. First Greece has given us literature, art and philosophy—the humanities; then we derive from Rome a marvelous system of law, and from her political institutions the principles of unity and of centralization; in the third place, Christianity made the tribal monotheism of the Jews catholic; and finally came the Germanic influence, laying stress on the importance of the individual. The purpose of the work is best stated in the author's words:—

"Mediæval history opens with the introduction of a new and youthful race upon the stage—a race destined to take up the work of the ancient world and to carry it on. But they are at the beginning upon a far lower stage of civilization than antiquity had reached. In order to comprehend its work and continue it, they must be brought up to that level. This is necessarily a long and slow process, accompanied with apparent loss of civilization, much ignorance and anarchy, and many merely temporary makeshifts in ideas and institutions. But gradually improvement begins, the new society comes to comprehend more and more clearly the work it has to do and the results gained by its predecessors, it begins to add new achievements to the old ones, and the period closes when at last the new nations, in fairly complete possession of the work of the ancient world in literature, science, philosophy and religion, open with the greatest energy and vigor a new age of progress."

The writer's aim has been to show how the Teutonic races of the fifth century became gradually more and more civilized, until, in the sixteenth century, they had assimilated all that was good in ancient civilization, and were thus enabled to go forward on the old and on new lines. Prof. Adams has been singularly successful, in his task, and his book can be commended for its scientific and literary qualities to all interested in the subject. In many minor details we think him not quite accurate, but such difference of opinion is but natural when so vast a field is covered. When, however, he says that "for peasant and burgher in their rise to independence, scarcely anything was so helpful as the increased circulation

of money," we think that he takes a most narrow view. It is not even the logical fallacy of "post hoc, ergo propter hoc," for both phenomena were simultaneous; it is rather the confusion of cause and effect.

"Keynotes"

By George Egerton. Roberts Bros.

THERE ARE MANY indications that English fiction is entering upon what, for it, is a new plane of activity. The problem of sex is beginning to obtrude itself everywhere in the thinking of this era. There is new curiosity abroad among Anglo-Saxons, demanding a fuller, a bolder, a subtler analysis of the impulsion of the sexes toward each other. This book, which has already produced a world of talk, is one evidence of this tendency. "Keynotes" is the work of an English lady, a Mrs. Clairmonte, who writes under the name of George Egerton. Her book is praiseworthy chiefly for what it tries to do and because it may be a promise of much better work to come. The world is eager to hear what women of intellect will have to say about their own sex when they come to analyze it; and if Mrs. Clairmonte can do that, she will be very famous before she dies. So far, however, she has not said anything which has not been known since the beginning. The charm of her book, for the literary populace, is in its tingling suggestion of indecency. The merit of it—and this merit is, indeed, great—lies just where her admirers will be least likely to put it. "Keynotes" contains immense, though anything but subtle, power. It is not in its thinking, but in its force, that the book excels. A strong rendering of emotion and an acute observation rub elbows with coarseness, commonness and an utter lack of the sense of form.

The first sin of the book is in its name. The contents are six studies, not stories, of which the last is divided into three, so that there are really eight distinct parts to the volume. Of these only two strike keynotes. The remaining six are what, in the phraseology of fireworks, would be called exhibition pieces. They simply exhibit life in certain phases, always unconventional, and generally foul. But they do not, in any way, explain that life, lay bare its hidden mainspring, strike its keynote.

Since George Egerton poses, however, in her title, as a revealer, an interpreter, the main interest of her book must centre upon the two studies which really do reveal something. Of the rest, it need only be said that they are all studies of sexuality; and the last three, "Under Northern Sky," present a horrible picture of the collapse of a dissolute wretch, who dies, amid a filthy retrospect of drink and mistresses, with a loathsomeness of detail fit only for *The Police Gazette*. The successful studies are more artistic. There is almost an echo, now and then, of the lyrical vein. "A Cross Line" and "The Spell of The White Elf" locate each a hidden spring which controls a woman's movements through the action. That spring is the passion of motherhood. But it is a purely sensual motherhood, though the sentimentalists would all deny the fact, especially with the White Elf, and it points to no higher form of parental affection than that of Père Goriot. In "A Cross Line," for example, the passion of motherhood awakes in the heroine nothing higher than a fierce, animal instinct which she obeys blindly. As writing, "Keynotes" is a trial. All the sketches are in the present tense and the narrative is little more than a series of stage directions, though here and there it is relieved by powerful sentences. But, in the main, it is flashy rather than brilliant. In a word, it is an artistic failure. At the same time, it may be the mixture of light and darkness that comes, sometimes, before the dawn.

Hegel's "Philosophy of Mind"

Translated from the *Encyclopædia of the Philosophical Sciences*, with *Five Introductory Essays*. By William Wallace. Macmillan & Co.

THE WORK of translating Hegel into English is progressing slowly, but surely. Prof. Wallace has just added to his translation of the "Logic" a translation of the "Philosophy

of Mind," and the "Phenomenology of Spirit" is expected from Harvard before long. In the "Mind" volume the translator reproduces Hegel's own paragraphs only, omitting the *Zusätze* of the editors. "I do not," he says in his preface, "conceal from myself that the text offers a hard nut to crack. Yet here and there, even through the medium of the translation, I think some light cannot fail to come to an earnest student." The translation is certainly well done, and the "earnest student" cannot but be grateful for it. The great difficulty of reading Hegel in the original has kept many from anything more than a second-hand knowledge of his philosophy. In regard to the "Five Introductory Essays," it must be confessed that one cannot help noticing that they serve to make the "Philosophy of Mind" uniform in size with the "Logic." They have much value in themselves, too, but a more direct and more systematic introduction would have made better filling—would, perhaps, have suppressed altogether the idea of filling. Of the five, the first, "On the Scope of a Philosophy of Mind," and the third, "On Some Psychological Aspects of Ethics," are the most readable. At a time when psychology is beginning to make itself felt in historical interpretation and in moral judgments, the philosophy of mind of Hegel, who reduces psychology and ethics and sociology to one science—who, in point of fact, makes mental philosophy, to quote from Prof. Wallace, "cover an unexpectedly wide range of topics, the whole range from Nature to Spirit"—is an event of much interest, if not even a sign of the times. Certainly, historians of a century or two hence, if they should retain the ways of to-day, will probably, overlooking other circumstances that may stimulate translation, chronicle the reproduction of Hegel in English as having causal relationship with our present-day movement towards social organism, and, in general, towards the identification of the individual with the universal. To say the least, with events in society and even in nature coming to be more or less clearly regarded as movements of thought, the translation of Hegel is timely. We may expect, also, or, at least, we must hope, that the more general study of Hegel, which this translation will stimulate, will deepen and quicken the spirit of the day and, perhaps, among other things, bring experimental and statistical science more under the control of ideas, of objective thought.

The Madoc Legend Analyzed

Madoc: an Essay on the Discovery of America by Madoc ap Owen Gwynedd in the Twelfth Century. By Thomas Stephens. Edited by Lywarrh Reynolds. Longmans, Green & Co.

THE POSTHUMOUS WORK on Madoc, by the distinguished author of "The Literature of the Kymry," is remarkable for two reasons, which may fairly be said to make it a curiosity of modern literature. The one is the singular force and completeness with which it demolishes at a blow a widely diffused and strongly sustained historical fable that had acquired among great numbers of people little less celebrity and a far more firm acceptance than the curiously analogous Arthurian legend. The other is the extraordinary nature of the circumstances which caused the suppression of this admirable work for the long term of thirty-five years, and thus unfortunately delayed its appearance until the author was no longer living to witness the success and enjoy the well-earned credit of his performance. These circumstances are fully detailed in the preface of the accomplished editor, who is not only, as his name indicates, a native Cymrian, but also an Oxford graduate and a careful student of Welsh literature. The singular story may be briefly summarized. The now famous Welsh literary association, the Eisteddfod, had announced the subject and prize of the competition for its meeting of 1858 as being "for the best essay upon the discovery of America in the twelfth century by Prince Madoc ab Owain Gwynedd, prize 20*l.* and a silver star." Three well-known Welsh literati were appointed to adjudicate upon the contest. Six essays were sent in, of which five favored the tradition as representing actual fact, while one, that of Mr. Stephens, took the negative view. The Eisteddfod com-

mittee thereupon decided to exclude this essay from the competition, upon the fatuous ground that, as the subject announced was the "discovery of America" by Madoc, an essay designed to prove its non-discovery by that hero was not within the scope of the offer. This absurd decision aroused much indignation. One of the three adjudicators promptly resigned his office. Another, the veteran Welsh lexicographer, the Rev. Silvan D. Edwards, being unable to attend the meeting, sent to the Committee a letter deprecating its action, and strongly favoring Mr. Stephens's essay. The third arbitrator, the venerable "Arch-druid," known as "Myvyr Morganwg," delivered an award of more than druidical mystery, in which he advised that the prize should be divided between the best of the affirmative essays and that of Mr. Stephens. The Committee, however, did nothing. Mr. Stephens, receiving back his essay, quietly devoted himself, in the intervals of his other duties, to the work of extending and improving it, while awaiting a suitable opportunity for its publication. This opportunity seemed to arrive in the Columbus celebration of the past year; but by that time the MS. had passed from the author's hand to that of his friend and literary executor, Mr. Reynolds.

As has already been suggested, Mr. Stephens's researches bring out a curious resemblance between the Arthurian and the Madoc traditions. Both have a real basis of fact, while in each case the superstructure has been enormously and absurdly out of proportion to the foundation. There was undoubtedly a Celtic King Arthur, who achieved some notable feats of prowess against the Saxon and other foreign invaders. And there was certainly a Celtic Prince Madoc, who was fond of the sea, and who made a successful voyage to the West and returned thence to his native land. But Arthur never ruled all England, with Brittany to boot; and Madoc never visited America. The "western sea" on which he voyaged was the Irish Channel; and the western land to which he led his followers was not a distant hemisphere, but the neighboring Celtic Ireland, where Madoc's brother claimed hereditary possessions, which the sailor Prince went with him to recover. It comes out, moreover, that the story of the voyage to America is not really an ancient legend, but is a pure fiction of modern manufacture, made up after Columbus's discoveries were known, and growing entirely out of them. The evidence on this point accumulated by Mr. Stephens is at once curious and decisive. It is further shown that, while the Madoc of fable is reputed, after having come home, like Columbus, to announce his discovery, to have gone back, like that hero, with a fleet of emigrants, to his newly-found land—whence, unlike his great prototype, he never returned,—the real Madoc, according to indisputable bardic testimony, "fell by the sword in his own land," and left children from whom persons long afterwards proudly traced their descent. Very remarkable and instructive is the evidence of the intense fervor of belief with which this modern fable had come to be cherished almost as an article of their national creed by Welshmen and their descendants in England and America, down to the time when Mr. Stephens wrote—a fervor displayed in the ready credulity with which the many ridiculous stories of Welsh-speaking Indians discovered in the West were welcomed, and the delight with which Southey's now half-forgotten epic of "Madoc" was received. It was the passionate heat of this curious delusion which caused the rejection of Mr. Stephens's essay in 1858. Of the strength of this popular passion he was fully aware. The manly and inspiring words with which he confronted and rebuked it will fitly conclude our notice of his work:—

"We inherit," he reminds his compatriots, "and still fluently speak, one of the parent languages of the world; let it be our aim to illustrate it worthily, and obtain for it an honored place in comparative philology. We have an ancient literature, which Europe expects us to translate and illustrate; let it be our pleasing duty to gratify the expectation. We have an honorable history, as yet unwritten, and existing in bardic materials; may we seek to study these records, to write our annals honestly and thoroughly, and to present such pictures of our forefathers and ourselves as,

from their fidelity, shall obtain for us lasting honors when the fables which form the text of stump-oratory have been scattered to the four winds of heaven."

Politics, Social Science, etc.

PROF. RICHARD T. ELY, who is already known as the author of several economic and political treatises, has now come out with one on "Socialism and Social Reform." Prof. Ely says all the good of socialism that he can, praising its high ideal, whatever that may be, and setting forth the many blessings that its advocates claim it would bring in a manner that would seem to indicate that he more than half believes in them himself. He claims that socialism is highly ethical, and declares that nothing will so rouse a man's conscience as a thorough course in socialism, when, in fact, socialism is purely materialistic, being nothing but a gigantic scheme to secure to everyone the material goods of life. But, though the author is strongly impressed with visions of the new Utopia, he sees such objections to it that he is obliged to pronounce against it. The objections he urges are not at all new, but are the same that others have adduced again and again, except that he does not appear to see anything unjust, either in socialism itself, or in the spoliation by which it would have to be established. He shows, however, that it would fail both in production and in distribution, and he remarks in particular that "no plan which is even plausible has been adduced for the organization of agriculture according to the demands of socialism." He also points out that socialism would be sure to produce revolutionary dissatisfaction among the people, and that it could hardly fail to injure the intellectual interests, and thus retard the progress of the world. Having in this way condemned socialism as a general scheme of social life, Prof. Ely goes on to say what changes of a socialistic character he approves, the most important one being what he calls the "socialization of monopolies," or, in plain English, state ownership and management of railroads, telegraphs and many other things which he desires to see withdrawn from private enterprise. His views on these questions, however, are now so generally known to students of such subjects that we need not dwell upon them here, except to say that we disagree with them, and that he has not adduced any new arguments in their support. (Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.)

MR. CHARLES D. KELLOGG's "History of Charity Organization in the United States" embodies the report of a committee of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections. It gives an account of the formation of the earliest charity organization societies in this country, which were all modelled on the London Society, but had a sort of precursor in the gathering together of various charitable societies in the Chardon Street Building, in Boston, as proposed by the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop. It then proceeds to describe their methods of working and the various tasks to which they devote themselves. Their principal function, thus far, has been the detection and exposure of cases of imposture, in which they have been very active and efficient; otherwise their operations do not seem essentially different from those of the other charitable bodies, whose work they so greatly facilitate. All persons who take an interest in the general subject of charitable work will be glad to have the information which this report supplies. (Charity Organization Society of the City of New York.)—WE HAVE RECEIVED a pamphlet containing "The Constitution of the Argentine Republic and the Constitution of the United States of Brazil," translated into English by Elizabeth Wallace, a teacher in the University of Chicago. These constitutions are modelled in some respects after our own, and furnish therefore the basis for interesting comparisons; but they contain some provisions, especially those relating to the making of the codes of law, which are very different from anything in our Constitution, and which seem inconsistent with the federal principle. The translator has furnished a historical introduction, showing the steps that led to the adoption of the two constitutions in question, thus making altogether a work that will be of use to students of politics, and more especially to those who wish to become better acquainted with our South American neighbors. (University Press of Chicago.)

THE LATEST NUMBER of the Columbia College Studies in History, Economics and Public Law is a pamphlet on the "History of Taxation in Vermont," by Frederick A. Wood, a Fellow in Political Science. It opens with a brief sketch of the early history of Vermont, when it was a part of New York, followed by some account of the constitution of the State, especially in relation to taxation, and then goes on to describe the various methods of taxation that have at different times been adopted in the State, including the more recent changes and reforms. There is nothing peculiar or specially striking in the record, the taxes prevailing in Vermont being similar to those in force elsewhere in the United States, the

property tax being the chief, the poll tax still maintaining its place, while income taxes were abolished in 1850; in recent times the corporation tax has become prominent. There is, therefore, no special lesson to be learned from Mr. Wood's monograph, but persons occupied with financial history will doubtless like to add this to the other works of the kind which they now possess. (Columbia College.)

THE EXTENSION DEPARTMENT of the State University has sent us abstracts of two courses of lectures provided by that Department for the present year. The first one, on the "Development of the Nation," is by W. H. Mace of Syracuse University, and forms a continuation of two former courses, in which he dealt with the Revolution and the Federal Constitution. The course comprises ten lectures, in which the political development of the United States is sketched from the organization of the Government in 1789 to the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861. Some account is given of the economic development of the country, but in the main the lectures are confined to politics; and so far as we can judge from the abstract here given, they present all that is most essential for the purpose in view. An appendix gives a number of historical documents, which will be useful to students, and there is also a bibliography of some of the leading works on the subject with which the lectures deal. The other abstract to which we refer is that of a series of lectures by J. W. Jenks of Cornell University, on "Political Methods." The first lecture treats of the theory of the state and other fundamental political principles, the second of political parties, and the others of various matters in the practical working of parties and of the Government. Topics for the students to write on are suggested in this course as well as in that of Mr. Mace. The usefulness of such lectures and studies depends so much on the mode of treatment and style of presentation, that it is impossible to judge their value from abstracts alone; but the outlines here given are suggestive as well as comprehensive, and, if properly expanded and treated, will prove both interesting and instructive. (University of the State of New York.)

A PAMPHLET CONTAINING "The Tariff and Administrative Customs Act of 1890" presents also the bill now pending in the Senate. The two are not printed separately, but first a section of the Act of 1890 is given, and then, in a different type, the corresponding section of the act now proposed—an arrangement that facilitates comparisons between the two. There is, also, a statement of the amounts collected in duties in one year under the existing tariff, with estimates of the amounts expected to be collected if the pending bill is enacted. The pamphlet is of ephemeral interest, but will be of use to those who wish to know just what changes our present tariff-makers propose, and what their effect is likely to be. (Government Printing Office.)—THE LATEST of the Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science is a pamphlet, by John S. Bassett, on "The Constitutional Beginnings of North Carolina." It is marked by the same qualities that have appeared in other works of the same series, and which are now pretty familiar to students of the class of subjects in question: care and patience in studying the facts, but a comparative absence of philosophic thought, and no attempt at excellence of literary form. Mr. Bassett's work is confined to the period when North Carolina was under proprietary government, closing at the time when the Colony came under the direct control of the Crown. Besides tracing the constitutional history of the Colony, the author makes an elaborate analysis of the colonial Constitution itself, thus giving all the information on the subject that anyone is likely to need. (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press.)

"DIRECT LEGISLATION by the Citizenship through the Initiative and Referendum," by J. W. Sullivan, is the latest scheme of political reform. It gives an account of the practice, now to some extent prevailing in Switzerland, of referring legislative acts to the popular vote before they become laws—a practice familiar in our own country in the case of constitutional amendments,—and also of the method, more recently adopted by the Swiss, of initiating a legislative act by a petition from any citizen, such act to be afterward referred to the popular vote for final decision. The author describes the working of the system at some length, and then goes on to advocate its universal adoption in America, maintaining that by its means "the political 'ring,' 'boss' and 'heeler' may be abolished, the American plutocracy destroyed, and government simplified." For our part, we have very little faith in the new system, and we greatly prefer our present method of government by chosen representatives. What our modern democracies need, as it seems to us, is not to take legislation into their own hands but to choose better representatives; and when they have learned to do this, we think they will have no need and no desire to engage in direct legislation. (True Nationalist Pub. Co.)—THE NATURAL LAW

OF MONEY," by William Brough, is a curious book. The author has some good ideas, which he has learned from other men; but he has also some very queer ideas, which, apparently, he has not learned from anybody. His hobby is the abolition of all laws providing a legal tender for the payment of debts. He would have the government coin both gold and silver, leaving such metal to circulate at its market value, but without requiring either to be taken in payment of a debt. The proposition is not worth criticising; but it is of some interest as showing to what aberrations the human intellect is liable. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

THE "HISTORY OF POLITICAL ECONOMY," by Gustav Cohn, which has lately appeared in English, is a part of his treatise on national economy, and has been translated from the German by Joseph A. Hill. It is marked by extreme partiality for the German writers, whom the author regards as the first really scientific economists the world has seen, and by a vehement attempt to disparage and depreciate the work of Adam Smith. The French physiocrats and some others who preceded Smith are highly praised, but the English writers, from Smith to Mill, are treated so slightly that the student who obtained his information solely from Prof. Cohn's work would never imagine, what is nevertheless true, that to these writers we owe almost all the economic truth of real value that we possess. Prof. Cohn devotes a long chapter to the writings of the socialists, which, from a scientific point of view, is more than they deserve, and then gives the remainder of his space to his favorite German school and the historical method it employs. His object in writing this history seems to have been to glorify the Germans at the expense of the English; but, if so, he has overshot his mark, for the impartial reader is sure to be repelled by his tone and temper, and to lower his esteem of the historical method in general, and of the German historical economists in particular. (Philadelphia: American Academy of Polit. and Social Science.)

Fiction

"A VALIANT IGNORANCE," by Mary Angela Dickens, is one of those stories produced nowadays by women writers with a super-sensitiveness to the fine gradations between right and wrong and a highly trained analytical tendency. The motive of this novel is the development of an inherited tendency of evil in a youth whose father had, years before, ended his life in ruin and suicide. The book contains good writing, a fine observation of character and an extraordinary capacity for expressing the subtleties of emotions and will in words. But the author has sacrificed much that is more important to this careful elaboration of fine distinctions. The atmosphere of the tale is oppressive, and the reader's mind is wearied by having his attention riveted on little points. Miss Dickens has considerable talent, but she needs a broader horizon, if she is to do her best work. And what was observable as a possible tendency in her earlier book, "A Mere Cypher," has here developed into a positive quality. (Macmillan & Co.)—IF LIFE were not so short, the fact that France, in an age like the present, could produce a writer of the romantic tendencies of Léon de Tinsseau would be one of fruitful consideration. As it is, one cannot help a passing comment on the fact that such things can be. M. de Tinsseau has written many romances which, through the medium of indifferent translations, have found their way into the hands of the English reading public; but he has written nothing the extravagance whereof can compare with his latest book, "The Damascus Road." Indeed, the conversations between his characters, the situations, the love passages and the epigrams all bear about the same relation to truth as do an auctioneer's praises of the dingy pile of household goods he is raffling off to a gaping crowd. Even the touching little prefatory note, in which the translator hopes that the book will give a little of the pleasure to her English readers that she has experienced in translating it, fails to convince one that the book was worth the bother of translating. (George A. Richmond & Co.)

IN "A MODERN BUCCANEER" Rolf Boldrewood, the author of "Robbery under Arms" and "A Colonial Reformer," presents to the public another of his tales of adventure—tales which his Australian and English readers always welcome immediately on their appearance. Whether he appeals as successfully to an American audience, is a little doubtful. While his books are full of delightful material and unexploited adventures, they are at the same time written with a labored conscientiousness that cannot escape the intelligent reader. The lover of books of adventure wants a swing and a go in the tale that are never found in this author's volumes, as to attain this, he should be willing to sacrifice conscientiousness of detail. The success of Rider Haggard's stories has been built up by his fertile imagination and splendid audacity. What Rolf Boldrewood did in "A Colonial Reformer"—to give his foreign readers a glimpse of Australian agricultural life—he has done

here for life on the Pacific Islands. The hero of "A Modern Buccaneer" ships on a sailing-vessel with a miscellaneous cargo for one of the South Sea ports. From the moment he embarks until the volume ends in his safe arrival in haven, with a beautiful young wife, a large fortune and his passion for sea-life sated, it is one long and bewildering triumph of marvellous situations. In a way, one might almost say that to the inland dweller the story will be a liberal education. Both in "The Wrecker" and in certain articles relative to the situation at Hawaii, Mr. Stevenson has done much, geographically and romantically, to open up to us the new world of the South Seas, but in a mere matter of surface his efforts have covered but a point on the map compared to the voyages of Rolf Boldrewood. The latter has traversed the sea from New Zealand to the Line Islands, and touched, as it were, at every port, with the result that, when the reader finishes "A Modern Buccaneer," he feels that he has run the gamut of sea literature from Capt. Cook's Voyages and Lady Belcher's "Mutiny of the Bounty" to Mr. Clark Russell's "Wreck of the Grosvenor." (Macmillan & Co.)

"FOUND GUILTY," by Frank Barrett, is a story of the kind that this author has always affected since he first began his career as a purveyor of the sort of literature known as the "shilling dreadful." Wilkie Collins, Dumas, even Dickens, might be classed in the category with Mr. Barrett, had they not been, at the same time, men who knew the hearts of their fellow-creatures and drew their characters from the living world about them. If they placed them in a world of complications and deceit, their object was to make them appear to live there. With Mr. Barrett and writers of his class, the sole object is to mystify, and pleasantly entertain the reader during the perusal of the tale. This Mr. Barrett has done with adroitness and skill in "Found Guilty," and to those who like a story which during the first half of the book ravel the web of life into a most brain-splitting confusion, in order to unravel it during the last, "Found Guilty" will doubtless be an acceptable tale. (Lovell, Coryell & Co.)—TWO LITTLE BOOKS, written in the form of novels, deal in a serious way with the problem of "social betterment." They are by Jeanie Oliver Smith, and are called "The Mayor of Kanemeta" and "Donald Moncrieff," the latter being a sequel to the former. The would-be story-teller is always largely influenced in the selection of his material by the atmosphere of the times, and just for that reason we must expect for years to come such stories as the two just mentioned. It is this writer's earnest desire to circulate her ideas on what can be done by individual sentiment and concerted help on the part of the municipal authorities to improve the abandoned and sin-swept districts of cities. Her ideas are laudable, but the results she achieves are not literary, and, while such tales as these may appropriately find a place, as continued articles, in a weekly journal, they do not warrant the permanence or the pretension given to them by book-form. It is then that their authors enter the lists with such opponents as Walter Besant and Mrs. Ward and Charles Dickens, and the result to these simple stories is a criticism severe out of all proportion to their sins. (American News Co.; Charles Wells Moulton.)—"THE FLOWER OF FORGIVENESS," by Mrs. F. A. Steel, is a collection of short sketches, dealing chiefly with Indian life. They are full of the sensuous temperament and Oriental imagery of that land of fate and fanaticism and poesy. The tales lack in every particular the vigor and picturesqueness of Kipling's stories, but there is an air of truthful sincerity about the work, not less convincing in its way than his. (Macmillan & Co.)

MR. BAILEY-MARTIN, the hero of Mr. Percy White's story of that name, is an English snob, who resolves, when still a mere boy, to rise in the world, meaning thereby that he will force himself into a class of society where he does not belong by birth, for he is the son of a rich shopkeeper. He is sent to a good school, and there captures the weak-brained son of a disreputable peer, through whom he succeeds in a measure. The rebuffs he receives on the road to aristocracy, and the manner in which he accepts snubs and insults, are detailed at length by the author, who has given additional force to his satire by making Mr. Bailey-Martin tell the story himself. The novel is written with much humor, and contains some graphic accounts of suburban London society and its aping of high-life; it is entertaining from beginning to end. (Lovell, Coryell & Co.)—HAVING BEEN published successively by P. F. Collier and Dodd, Mead & Co., Mr. Frank Stockton's "Ardis Claverden" has now been added to the new edition of some of his works, in nine volumes, brought out by his present publishers, the Scribners. This edition does not include, of course, his numerous books for young people. (Charles Scribner's Sons.)—MRS. AMELIA E. BARR's new story, "The Lone House," deals with the sinfulness of human nature, which thrives, unrecognized, in the heart of even a member of the Scotch Free Kirk. The story is simple, direct and forceful, and worthy in every respect of the author

of "Jan Vedder's Wife." (Dodd, Mead & Co.)—"IN LOVE with the Czarina, and Other Stories," by Maurice Jókai, contains five short tales, of which the first deals with the Kossack Pugasceff's claim that he was the murdered Peter III., and his bloody strife for the possession of the Empire and the Czarina. "Tamerlane the Tartar" is a sketch of the Mongol conqueror's defeat and capture of the Sultan Bajazet, and of his cruelties to the vanquished; "Valdiera" is a story of Chili; and "Bibezan" another historical tale, the bibezans having been deaf and dumb servants of the Ottoman rulers in times gone by. "The Moonlight Somnambulist" is somewhat in the spirit of the incomparable "Sombrero de Tres Picos," but merely sketched in a few words. Taken together, these five stories cannot be said to be remarkable in any way, or to make clear the quality in his writings that has made Jókai the national author of Hungary. The translator, Mr. Louis Felbermann, has added a biographical introduction, and a portrait of Jókai forms the frontispiece. (Frederick Warne & Co.)

THE SEASON of travel and vacations has brought the usual crop of paper-bound editions of popular novels. First among them in importance is Mr. Charles Dudley Warner's "A Little Journey in the World," which has been issued as an extra number of Harper's Franklin Square Library, with a most attractive cover in colors. The story is almost universally known, but, as it fully repays a second, and even a third, reading, it will undoubtedly be welcomed heartily in its inexpensive and attractive dress. (Harper & Bros.)—MRS. GASKELL'S "Cranford," with Mrs. Anne Thackeray Ritchie's preface and all of Hugh Thomson's charming illustrations, has been put into a coquettish little volume, beautifully printed in small, clear type that invites to quiet perusal. Uniform with it, and equally attractive, is the volume containing Ludovic Halévy's "Abbé Constantin," with Madeleine Lemaire's graceful illustrations artistically reduced. (T. Y. Crowell & Co.)—PERHAPS the cleverest of John Strange Winter's many novels is "The Soul of the Bishop," a book with a psychological problem, if you please, and some very serious character study. It has been issued in a dark-blue paper cover and forms No. 1. of Tait's Illustrated Library. (J. Selwin Tait & Sons.)—MAXWELL GRAY'S "The Last Sentence," has been issued with an impressively realistic picture of the court-room scene on the cover. (Lovell, Coryell & Co.)—CALIFORNIA before the days of the "Gringo" was fully as interesting and picturesque as it became later, in the days of Bret Harte's miners. This stately, brilliant Spanish California is the subject of Mrs. Gertrude Atherton's "Doomswoman," first published last year, and now re-issued in paper as No. 1. of Tait's Idler Series. (J. Selwin Tait & Sons.)—THE HUMORS of cockneydom furnished the material for George and Weedon Grossmith's "Diary of a Nobody," which also makes its appearance in an inexpensive summer dress. (Lovell, Coryell & Co.)—MARGARET LEE'S "Divorce; or, Faithful and Unfaithful" closes the list. Its white cover is ornamented with a heart pierced by two instruments, which, from their size, seem to be rapiers rather than daggers. (Lovell, Coryell & Co.)

Shakespeariana

EDITED BY DR. W. J. ROLFE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Two More Volumes of the Temple Edition.—The "Two Gentlemen of Verona" and "The Merry Wives of Windsor" have appeared in this elegant miniature edition and deserve the same praise as "The Tempest," which we have so cordially commended. The photogravure frontispiece of the "Two Gentlemen" is the bust in Stratford Church, after Turner; and that in the "Merry Wives" is the Chandos portrait, from Cochran's engraving. The introduction, glossary, and notes in both are better than in many bulkier and costlier editions. (Macmillan & Co.)

The Memorial Library at Stratford.—I am indebted to Mr. A. H. Wall, the Librarian, for a copy of his "Annual Report for the Year ending March 31st." The number of volumes added since March, 1893, is 183, with 70 pamphlets, making the present number of volumes in all 6771. Most of these additions were purchases made from the Library Fund (which is supported by public contributions), but many donations were received from the British Empire and foreign countries. Among the new translations are "As You Like It" in Frisian, "King Lear" in Urdu; an old Italian version of "Julius Caesar," and "Hamlet" in Russian, as recently played at St. Petersburg and Moscow. Ten editions of the complete works have been added to the two hundred and more already in the library. Other interesting additions are described by Mr. Wall as follows:—

"To the collection classified as Shakespeareana the additions have been fifty-three volumes, and a large number of pamphlets, cuttings, etc., including five portly, well-bound volumes made up by the Librarian from interesting items of information, critical

articles and controversial letters, etc., published under that head in *Notes and Queries*. These, which were originally more or less thinly scattered over numerous volumes of that most important and interesting antiquarian magazine, are now, consequently, brought together, interleaved for MSS. and other classified additions, and put upon the shelves as in themselves forming a valuable library of reference for Shakespearean readers and students. Two volumes and various excerpts and cuttings have been added to the literature of 'the Baconian controversy,' as it is called; the whole of which is now very fully represented on the Library shelves.

"In that portion of the collection which is devoted to Theatrical History, the volumes added are thirty-nine in number. Amongst these are two useful, newly bound, interleaved volumes, composed of contemporary histrionic records, dating from 1796 to 1804, dealing with provincial and foreign, as well as with English theatrical history of those years very fully, under the title of 'Memoranda Dramatica'; and two volumes, strongly bound and interleaved, dealing with old plays, playwrights and players in all parts of the world, and largely composed of Shakespeareana. These are entitled 'Histrionic Gleanings,' and the contents of all the four volumes have been hunted for in and made up from many volumes of rare old magazines, purchased by the Librarian for that purpose at different times, with a view to the binding up into volumes. Histrionic students will be glad to know that such a collection is now brought within easy reach. A large addition of forty-seven handsomely bound volumes has been added to the Biographies and Autobiographies of eminent and popular Shakespearean actors and actresses. From whatever point of view these works are regarded, their interest and value will assuredly be appreciated, giving, as they do, records of progression and retrogression, and also warnings against the degradation of the drama, by showing the prosperity our theatres almost invariably achieved when most worthily seeking and deserving encouragement."

Among the American donors to the library special mention is made of Mr. William Winter and the publishers of *The Critic* and *Post-Lore*.

Mr. Wall also sends me the program of a Shakespearean lecture and concert given in the Memorial lecture-room on the 12th of April—the lecture being by himself, on "What Shakespeare Saw and Thought About in Stratford-on-Avon"—and the program of the annual series of dramatic performances during the week beginning April 23d. The plays were "Much Ado," "Richard III.," "As You Like It," "2 Henry IV." (which is very rarely put upon the stage nowadays), and "The School for Scandal."

Kossuth and Shakespeare.—*The Stratford-on-Avon Herald* says:—

"In connection with the death of Kossuth it may be interesting to recall that in an Austrian prison he was taught English by the words of the teacher Shakespeare. When the patriot visited England in the early fifties Douglas Jerrold suggested a national presentation—by means of a penny subscription—of the works of Shakespeare to Kossuth. The idea was enthusiastically taken up, and 9215 pennies were subscribed by all sorts and conditions of men, in all parts of the country; 120 pennies, for example, being sent by as many pilots, sailors and fishermen of Holy Island. On May 8th, 1853, at a large public meeting at the London Tavern, Douglas Jerrold, the gatherer of the nation's pence to Kossuth, gave account of his stewardship, and presented the Hungarian patriot with a copy of the works of Shakespeare, enclosed in a case modelled after the house in which the dramatist first saw the light. The case bore the inscription:—'Purchased with 9215 pence subscribed by English men and women, as a tribute to Louis Kossuth, who achieved his noble mastery of the English language, to be exercised in the noblest cause, from the page of Shakespeare.'"

Shakespeare's "Washing of Ten Tides."—Mr. Harper, in his "Shakespeare and the Thames," assumes that he finds an illustration of Prince Hal's saying in "1 Henry IV." i. 2. 35:—"for the fortune of us that are the moon's men, doth ebb and flow * * * now, in as low an ebb as the foot of the ladder, and by and by, in as high a flow as the ridge of the gallows"; on which he comments as follows:—

"It is a dark shadow on our first introduction to the Fat Knight, the gallows erected on piles at low-water mark; the ladder which the 'sea-rover' was forced to mount; the body dangling in air, the feet lapped by the rising waters, till, at spring-tides, the very ridge of the repulsive structure was covered; the rusting chains and their burden strained and played with by the tide, till the ebb again exposed them—all this is an episode the more tragic because of the incidental manner in which it is interpolated in a mirth-moving scene. * * * Dr. Mackay remembers once being rowed down the river from Wapping to Woolwich, and being struck with the sight of the rotting corpses of the pirates hanging in chains. And Dr. Hyde Clark informs the writer that he has a distinct recollection of seeing these uncanny sights."

Karl Elze and Prof. Hales had already supposed that in "The Tempest," i. 1. 60:—"Would thou mightst lie drowning the washing of

ten tides," there is a similar allusion to the Executive Dock at Wapping, the Tyburn of the Thames, where pirates were hanged and left to be flowed over by three tides.

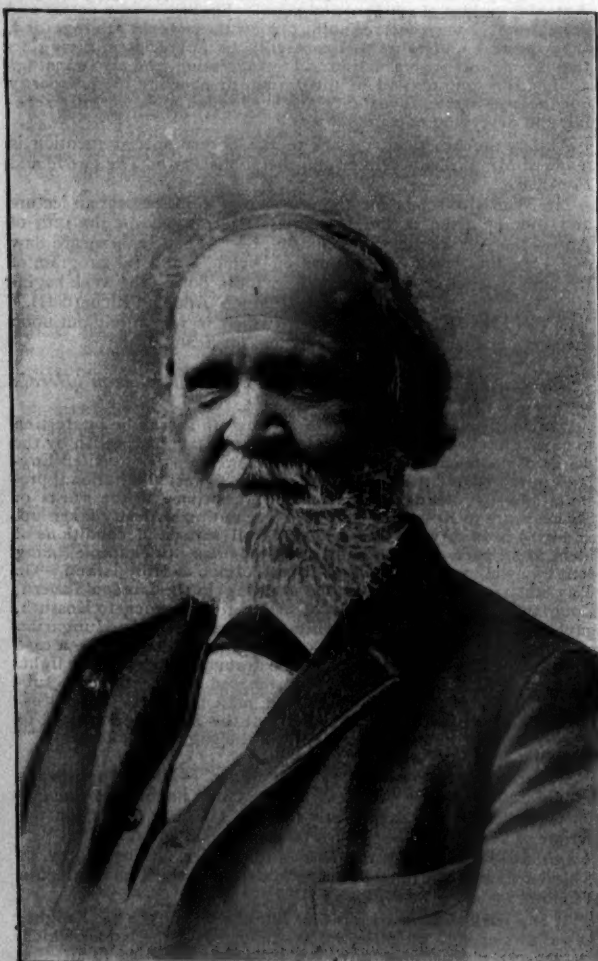
For myself I doubt whether there is any such allusion in either passage. In the first I think we have merely the familiar metaphors of ebb and flow coupled with the ladder and the gallows; and in the second the reference to "drowning" is inconsistent with the idea of hanging. Antonio, who takes it for granted that they are all to be drowned, expresses a wish that the dying agony of the Boatswain may be prolonged during the washing of ten tides. Gonzalo at once replies:—

"He'll be hanged yet
Though every drop of water swear against it
And gape at wid'et to glut him."

Antonio assumes that the Boatswain will be drowned, while Gonzalo is sure that he is destined to be hanged, but when or where he does not suggest.

William Dwight Whitney

THE DEATH of William Dwight Whitney removes the most distinguished of American scholars. He secured more than any other the admiration both of those who could weigh and



From a photograph by Pach

appreciate his achievements and of the general public, and had come to be regarded by most as the foremost representative of American learning. When in this land and in others the question has been asked, Who is the most notable American man of science? his name has come oftenest in answer.

Notable as his achievements were, he held this position in the estimation of the public more by virtue of what he was

than of what he had done. There has been little in his work, much of which has been conducted in a very special field, to touch the popular imagination. His name is not connected with any great discovery, nor with any striking or revolutionary theory. His positive contributions, also, to the progress of knowledge were, perhaps, not as brilliant as those made by some other Americans. But it was recognized by all who knew him that no one of his contemporaries possessed in larger measure that combination of qualities, that union of untiring industry, breadth and depth of knowledge, grasp of principles and mental balance which makes the great scholar. He won his commanding position by the force and dignity of his intellectual character.

He was, also, in his habits of thought and in his sympathies, preëminently a representative of whatever is distinctively American in our scholarship. A New Englander born and bred, though trained in the most famous school of German philology and rising to the position of recognized peer of his teachers, he never ceased to be in touch with all that is best in the New England mind and in American traditions. He had, above all, that profound Yankee reverence for the plain, unadorned fact, with distrust of speculation, which, though it sometimes, even in brilliant minds, leads perilously near the commonplace, is an efficient check upon intellectual vagaries of all kinds, especially upon that besetting sin of the specialist—the reckless striving after originality. He was an apostle of commonsense, simplicity of thought and statement, and self-restraint in science; and these we take to be the most genuine of our national characteristics. Nothing so sharply challenged his contempt as a theory which wilfully ignored essential facts, or went gaily on without any facts at all; and nothing so quickly provoked his mirth as the cheap profundity which tortures the statement of a plain truth into the appearance of abstruseness. Indeed, not the least valuable lesson of his life, for the younger generation, is the evidence which it gives that the national character and genius are quite adequate, without any foreign alloys, to the production of the very highest intellectual results.

Of what he accomplished as a philologist it is impossible to speak in detail. He was first of all a specialist, and a specialist in a field—the study of Sanskrit—which lies quite apart from the knowledge and interest of the general public. His great achievements here can be understood only by his fellow-scientists. He did not, however, confine himself to these special labors, but in two directions rendered notable public services, the importance of which has been abundantly recognized—namely, in the popularization of his science and in the recording and explaining of our mother tongue. In these labors he has come close to thousands and has won not only their admiration but their gratitude: and by them, perhaps, more than by his work as a Sanskritist, he will live in the general memory. As a master of clear exposition he has opened to the layman, as no one else has done, the way to a sound understanding of the structure and growth of language, and by the charm of his style has made the path a delightful one to follow. In this field he was easily first, and it would be difficult to estimate the debt which those who are interested in such studies owe to him. The same may be said of his work as an English lexicographer. In "The Century Dictionary," of which he was the editor-in-chief, the public has been enabled to find for the first time the English language, as a whole, set forth in accordance with the principles of sound philology, under the guidance of a master of the science. To this labor he devoted much of his time for nearly ten years; and while it would be unjust to others to emphasize unduly his part in the great composite structure, it may safely be said that in its guiding principles the book is distinctly his contribution to the study and development of our language. The service thus rendered to all English-speakers is one the influence of which must continue to widen as the years pass, and is of a kind which the public can appreciate and will not readily forget.

To the culture and attainments of the scholar he added

the grace of the true-hearted, unpretending, kindly man. No human interest was foreign to him and nothing that was genuine failed to arouse his sympathy. He was, moreover, essentially a man of peace. And although—as all the world knows—he not unfrequently went forth to battle against the Philistines, giving and receiving many sounding blows, it seemed to the onlooker that he always fought only for the justice of his cause and without the fervor and, perhaps, the skill of one who fights for the pleasure of the conflict. Taken for all in all, as a scholar and a man, he has occupied a place in our national life which doubtless will not soon again be filled.

PROF. WHITNEY died at New Haven on the morning of June 7. He was born on Feb. 9, 1827, at Northampton, Mass., being the fourth child of Josiah Dwight Whitney, President of the Northampton bank; his mother was Sarah Williston, daughter of the Rev. Payson Williston of Easthampton. His eldest brother, Josiah Dwight, is the head of the California State Geological Survey; another brother, James Lyman, is one of the heads of the Boston Public Library; and the third, Henry Mitchell, is Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature at Beloit College, Wis. His sister, Maria, was formerly in charge of the department of modern languages at Smith College. Prof. Whitney received his early education and prepared for college in the free schools of his native town, and entered the class of 1845 at Williams College, delivering an oration on "Literary Biography" at the commencement exercises, held on Aug. 20 of that year. Among his teachers was Mark Hopkins, President of the College from 1836 to 1872.

During his student years, Prof. Whitney spent most of his leisure time in collecting and mounting birds for the Natural History Society, and, after he had graduated and entered his father's bank, he began to gather the collection of the birds of New England which is one of the most interesting objects in the Peabody Museum at Yale. He continued his studies in natural history and philology while employed in the bank, beginning the study of Sanskrit in 1848. In 1849 he joined the expedition, sent out by the Government under the charge of J. D. Whitney and J. W. Foster, to survey the unexplored regions of Lake Superior, taking upon himself, at a salary of \$2 per day, the duties of "assistant sub-agent," which included the charge of the botany, the ornithology and the accounts of the undertaking. On his return, late in the same year, he studied Sanskrit for a year at New Haven, under Prof. E. Salisbury, and went to Berlin in the fall of 1850, to pursue his studies still farther. He spent three winter semesters in that city, and two summer semesters at Tübingen, under the instruction of Albrecht Weber, Franz Bopp, Karl Richard Lepsius and Rudolph Roth, and planned with the last-named an edition of the "Atharva-Veda-Sanhita," then unpublished, collating on his way home, in 1853, his copy of the Berlin MS. with the remaining MSS. in Europe—at Paris, Oxford and London. The first volume of the work was published in 1855-56, in Berlin; an "Index Verborum" was added to it in 1881 (New Haven).

In August, 1854, he entered upon his duties as Professor of Sanskrit in Yale College, which place had been offered to him during his stay in Germany, and from that time until his death New Haven has been his home. Until 1864 he taught modern languages also, but in the latter year the appointment of a regular professor of modern European languages relieved him of that duty. He spent the winter of 1856-7 in travel and study in Southern Europe, and organized the department of modern languages in the Sheffield Scientific School in 1862. In 1850 he was elected a member of the American Oriental Society, acting as its Librarian from 1855 to 1873, and as its Corresponding Secretary from 1857 to 1884, being elected its President in the latter year; he was, also, one of the founders of the American Philological Association (1869), and was its first President. He received the degree of doctor of philosophy *honoris causa* from Breslau University in 1861; the degree of doctor of laws from his Alma Mater in 1868, and from William and Mary College, Virginia, in 1869; from St. Andrew's University, Scotland, in 1874; and from Harvard in 1876. He was an honorary member of the Oriental or Asiatic societies of Great Britain and Ireland, Germany, Bengal, Japan and Peking; of the Philological Society of London, and of the literary societies of Leiden, Upsala, and Helsingfors; he was, further, correspondent or member of the Institute of France, and knight of the Prussian order "Pour le Mérite" for science and art, succeeding to the place left vacant by the death of Carlyle.

Prof. Whitney was a great lover of outdoor life, and in 1873 accompanied the summer campaign of the Hayden Exploring Expedition in the wilds of Colorado, passing two months in the open air and rendering most valuable scientific services, for which thanks

were given him in the official report of the survey. Passionately fond of music, he was for many years Director of the New Haven Concert Association. On Aug. 27, 1856, he married Elizabeth Wooster, daughter of ex-Governor Roger Sherman Wooster of Connecticut. His widow, three daughters and one son (Edward B. Whitney, United States Assistant Attorney-General) survive him.

The list of Prof. Whitney's works includes, besides the "Atharva-Veda-Sanhita," referred to above, a "Compendious German Grammar" (1869), a "German Reader" (1870), a "German-English and English-German Dictionary" (1877), a condensed German grammar (1885) and a condensed French grammar (1886). From 1876 onward, a series of annotated German texts was also edited by him. He contributed to Böthlingk and Roth's great Sanskrit Dictionary (St. Petersburg, 1852-76), published "Language and the Study of Language" in 1867 (German and Dutch translations of this work were published in 1874), and contributed the volume on "The Life and Growth of Language" to the International Scientific Series, the work being translated, shortly after its appearance in English, into French, Italian, German and Spanish. The two volumes of "Oriental Studies" appeared in 1873-4; "The Essentials of English Grammar" in 1877. In 1878 he was selected by German scholars to prepare a Sanskrit grammar as one of a series of grammars of the principal languages related to our own. The work was published simultaneously in English and in German; "Roots, Verb-forms and Primary Derivatives of the Sanskrit Language" followed it in 1885. He lent his assistance in editing the 1864 edition of Webster's Dictionary, and was editor-in-chief of "The Century Dictionary." The articles on "Language," in "Johnson's Cyclopædia," and on "Philology," in "The Encyclopedia Britannica," are also from his pen. Although Sanskrit was his special study, Prof. Whitney's range of knowledge included almost, and probably quite, every subject open to the student of language. His contributions to the *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, the *Journal of the American Philological Association*, the *Transactions of the London Philological Society*, the *Journal of the Royal Astronomical Society*, Weber's *Indische Studien*, Kuhn's *Beiträge zur Vergleichenden Sprachforschung*, *The North American Review*, *The New Englander*, *The Contemporary Review*, and numerous journals of scientific societies, carried the fame of his name and his learning to the four corners of the earth. In him America has lost her greatest philologist.

Before his health failed, Prof. Whitney was a frequent contributor to the columns of *The Critic*, by whose readers he was elected as one of the Forty Immortals whose names were printed in our issue of April 12, 1884.

PERSONAL TRIBUTES

The death of William Dwight Whitney, Professor of Sanskrit in Yale University, marks the end of a distinct epoch in the history of American philology. For more than a generation he has been the foremost figure among us in this department of science. In many foreign lands he was, of all native American scholars, by far the best known; and at home, his personality and his achievements were, and will long remain, a source of loftiest inspiration to his fellow-workers. His popular fame will doubtless rest chiefly upon his connection with "The Century Dictionary"; but his works upon the antiquities of India, especially its language and religion, although read by the fewest, are destined to affect profoundly—albeit indirectly—certain elements of the new education which are to be of prime and practical influence in shaping our conceptions of human history and of religion. His great breadth of learning was coupled with extreme thoroughness. His insight and originality were tempered with the utmost self-restraint. And, altogether, for power of intellect, conjoined with purity of soul and absolute genuineness of character, we shall not soon look upon his like again.

C. R. LANMAN.

HARVARD COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS., June 12, 1894.

America and the world have lost by the death of William D. Whitney one of the foremost scholars in any domain of human science. Whitney's great originality lay in his power of collecting and arraying vast quantities of facts, and judging them with rare inerrancy and the severest self-correcting criticism. In this respect he resembled Darwin. The influence of his method will never perish. In close correspondence with the quality of his work is the extraordinary range and quantity of his accomplishment. He is best known to the cultured public by his classical works on the science of language, and his essays on a great variety of Oriental and linguistic subjects. But his massive works on the Vedas and on Sanskrit grammar would by themselves constitute a great scholar's full life's work. There has never been just such a man, and it is safe to say that there never will be again.

MAURICE BLOOMFIELD.

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, BALTIMORE, MD., June 11, 1894.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE CRITIC:—

It is perhaps impossible for one whose relations with Prof. Whitney have been for many years so close as my own, to speak of him with absolute impartiality either as a scholar or a man. Yet I can be sure that I am well within bounds in expressing the sentiments of all who have studied under him, or who have been on terms of intimacy with him, when I say that never was there a more faithful teacher or a more loyal friend. Perhaps the true character of the man was at no time so clearly displayed as in his later years, when in consequence of the nature of his disease he could not have failed to know that he lay under sentence of death, and that the summons to go might come at any moment. To me, at least, words seem inadequate to describe the quiet heroism which gave serenity and calm to his latter days, and the unflinching resolution with which he met and discharged every duty of a life over which the possibility of sudden death was always casting its shadow. Of his work as a scholar any account in this short time and limited space would necessarily be imperfect and one-sided. Yet there was one quality of his nature, permeating everything he said and did, which I may venture to select as a specially distinguishing characteristic. This was his thorough intellectual sanity. In the conflict of opposing opinions, or in the discussion of various and varying theories, his mental balance always remained undisturbed. He never became the captive of specious theories, no matter how widely received; he was never imposed upon by the authority of great names, no matter how eminent; he was never misled by unsatisfactory arguments, however plausible they might seem at first glance. Hence it was that so few of the views he advocated had ever to be withdrawn or even modified. Only those who were united to him by ties of relationship or friendship can be expected to appreciate his loss as a man; but his death will be universally recognized as a loss, not only to the scholarship of America, but to that of the world.

T. R. LOUNSBURY.

YALE COLLEGE, NEW HAVEN, June 11, 1894.

Everyone who has had in his studies the priceless benefit of the admirable works of Prof. Whitney must desire to offer the tribute of his gratitude to the memory of the illustrious scholar whom we have lost. The sense of this loss will not be confined to America, but will be felt by many students in all civilized lands. The position of acknowledged scientific preeminence in any country cannot be attained without the exertion of singular talents, devoted to the discovery and diffusion of valuable truths which help to widen for all inquirers the beneficent circle of human knowledge. Such have been the noble objects and results of Prof. Whitney's lifelong labors. His large contributions to Oriental and European philology, his important works on general linguistics, which have become scientific classics in various countries, and his last great achievement, the monumental "Century Dictionary," do not constitute his sole titles to honor. A peculiarly striking evidence of his liberality of thought and his devotion to the pursuit of scientific truth, even in the ruggedest paths, is seen in the fact that he did not, like too many American philologists, neglect the useful but difficult field of native American linguistics. On the contrary, he studied it with care, and did not hesitate to avow his high opinion of the "infinite possibilities of expressiveness" in the structure of some of the aboriginal languages, and his belief in their intrinsic fitness for "the uses of a noble literature." The scholars of all countries may well hold in affectionate veneration the genius and scholarship which have so brilliantly illustrated the natural capacities of the races of both hemispheres, as displayed in that highest manifestation of the human intellect, articulate language.

HORATIO HALE.

CLINTON, ONTARIO, CANADA, June 10, 1894.

No teacher of our century has united in his scholarship such versatility with so great accuracy. Dr. Whitney's mind was never satisfied with a study which did not seem to him to sound the depths of its subject and to exhaust its relations. His memory was comprehensive and tenacious, his industry in furnishing it was amazing; yet his bent to philosophic inquiry was too strong to be satisfied with its collections. Always exploring new regions of thought and knowledge, always defying authorities, traditions and customs which crossed his convictions, he retained to the last the vigorous freshness of intellect, which is often thought a mark of youth, but is really the mark of genius. If he seemed at times deficient in humor, it was only because his grasp of his reasoned principles was too firm to compromise with his sense of incongruity. In the aggregate of his achievements, his illustrious name will long hold the highest place on the roll of American philologists.

CHARLTON T. LEWIS.

NEW YORK, June 10, 1894.

Prof. Whitney's magnificent preeminence in American scholarship was everywhere recognized. His was a scholarship marked by the greatest breadth as well as by depth. He possessed, above all, an unerring judgment. Every possible side of a question was studied before a conclusion was reached. In the nature of the case, this led him to reject conclusions which others had based upon a more superficial investigation of the case. But in connection with his scholarship, and with his uniformly good judgment, there was a directness of aim, a sincerity of purpose, which made his character almost ideal. His estimate of the work of other men was always appreciative, although he was never able to shut his eyes to work of inferior grade. His pupils will always remember him as kind and helpful, and as in the highest degree stimulating. No man ever came in contact with him who did not, as a result of that contact, become a better and stronger man. Humanity and scholarship are both greatly indebted to him.

WILLIAM R. HARPER.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, June 12, 1894.

In his own department Prof. Whitney was the foremost scholar of the United States, and among the great scholars of Europe his authority was second to none. He inspired confidence by the calmness and moderation with which he gave his opinion, even on the highest questions, and the value of his statements never had to be discounted on the ground of enthusiasm or partizanship. He was a great scholar, in the largest sense of that term; and no scholar ever bore greatness more gracefully or becomingly.

W. W. GOODWIN.

HARVARD COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS., June 9, 1894.

In the death of Prof. Whitney American scholarship has lost its most accomplished representative, and the world one of its most distinguished specialists. To the rarest intellectual vigor he added a geniality which made intercourse with him a delight and study under him a fascination. A prince of many provinces of the spirit has fallen in him—a Sanskritist of the first rank, an investigator of unique powers and penetration, a master of the difficult science of linguistics, and a lexicographer unrivalled in the breadth and comprehensiveness of his learning. Permit me to add to all this, as one who has personally witnessed it, the rare beauty of his household life. Of him may truly be said what the Roman historian said of Vespasian: "venerabilis senex et patientissimus veri."

JAMES A. HARRISON.

WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY, }
LEXINGTON, VA., June 10, 1894. }

In losing Whitney we have lost our foremost American philologist, a scholar whose world-wide fame is a national honor, so that the example which he himself set of exact and sober estimate is just the example it is hardest to imitate now. As early as 1850, when I first knew him, he had laid down the lines which he followed unswervingly to the end. For heroic toil, for scholarly accuracy, for soundness, clearness, cogency, we shall not see his like. To differ with him bred self-dissatisfaction, for he was a manner of conscience to the rest of us.

B. L. GILDERSLEEVE.

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, BALTIMORE, MD., June 11, 1894.

The Lounger

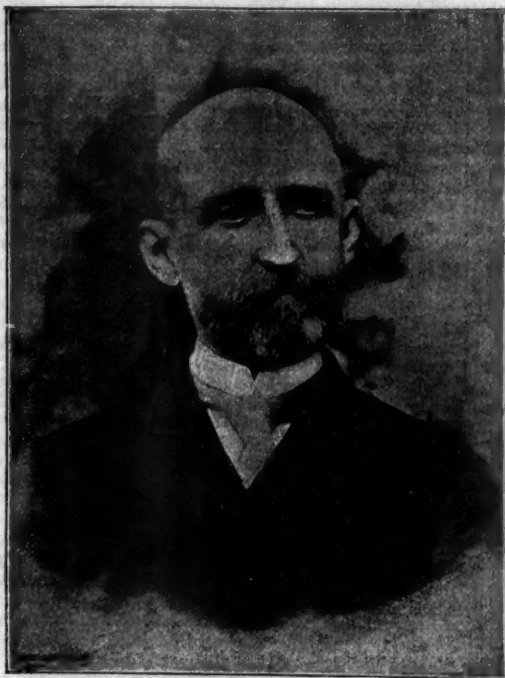
THE WRITERS of advertisements employed by large manufacturing houses are apt to be of a more or less literary turn of mind. Sometimes they show this bias by writing verses (or causing them to be written) in which the virtues of this, that or the other new commodity—"Cottonette," "Scrubine," or what not—are extolled to the skies. Now and then such verses are surprisingly well composed; and I have taken occasion, at least once, to quote advertising verses in this column, with a compliment to the writer and his chief. Now and then the literary advertiser, instead of writing something new, takes a famous poem, and adapts it to his purpose. This a well-known varnish maker has done in one of the June magazines. Having in mind Lowell's familiar lines, beginning "What is so rare as a day in June?" and (probably) Browning's "Another Way of Love," he has quoted six lines from Wordsworth's "Intimations of Immortality," with the extraordinary introduction, "Browning says of a June day"! This is what Browning is made to say:—

"Meadow, grove and stream,
The earth and every common sight,
To me did seem
Appareled in celestial light—
The glory and the freshness
Of a dream."

The young man who perpetrated this "fine derangement" should invest (at his employer's expense) in a copy of Bartlett's "Familiar

Quotations." It would from many a blunder free him, and silly notion.

CAPT. MAHAN'S London publishers have "grasped the skirts of happy chance." Apropos of their author's presence in England and the marked attention that has been shown him by the friends of the Navy—a class more numerous and powerful in the little island than elsewhere in the world—they are advertising his books with renewed vigor. The two in which he treats of the influence



CAPT. A. T. MAHAN (The St. James's Budget)

of sea power on history are correctly described in the advertisement; but "Admiral Farragut" is declared to be "a biography, based on family papers, of the great Confederate Admiral who attacked regardless of consequences, and never turned back." We believe the Captain's publishers were Southern sympathizers during the "late unpleasantness" in the United States, and it may be that the wish that so gallant a commander as Farragut had served on the side they favored, was father to the thought that he did so. It is more likely, however, that the statement is made in ignorance and indifference. In this country the house that should advertise a Life of Admiral Farragut as the biography of a great Confederate would be the laughing-stock of the country; but in England, where the details of wars on this side of the Atlantic are not followed very closely, it is safe to say that not one reader in five hundred has been struck by the absurdity of the advertisement in question. A friend of mine, traveling in Germany, fell into conversation with a woman from one of the smaller towns of Prussia who was surprised to find that some American women were white. And we have all heard have we not? of the Englishman who, after reading a life of President Lincoln, pronounced him "the greatest Nigger he had ever heard of."

IN THE SAME NUMBER OF *The Publishers' Circular* in which the advertisement appears that I refer to above, there is an article on Capt. Mahan in which it is said that he "is just now experiencing what some one has called the full force of English hospitality, and is, consequently, one of the busiest men in the British Isles." The writer goes on to say:—"Moreover the Press has been unanimous in recognising him as the first authority, living or dead, upon the subject of the sea as a factor in the policy of nations. Nor are readers less cordial in their praise of his gift of graphic presentation, or his power and sanity as a thinker." I feel much gratification at the fact that *The Critic* was the first American paper to give Capt. Mahan's books the recognition they have since received from all who are competent to judge of their peculiar merits. The review of his first book in these columns was written by an occasional contributor who happened to be an admiral, and an authoritative writer on naval subjects.

MR. WHISTLER has mastered two arts besides painting and sketching. One he has immortalized in that unique brochure, "The Gentle Art of Making Enemies"; the other is the Gentle Art of Advertising Oneself. These two gentilities are not always to be distinguished from each other. It is quite possible to make an enemy in advertising oneself, and nothing is easier than to draw general attention to oneself by the same act that incurs the enmity of an individual—especially if the individual be eminent. At the present moment Mr. Du Maurier happens to be one of the most conspicuous figures in the field jointly occupied by Art and Letters. In choosing him as an object of clamorous attack, Mr. Whistler has shown himself a past-master of the art of advertising oneself. By identifying himself with one of the characters in a story that everyone is reading, he brings himself more conspicuously before the public than by painting a new picture. Moreover, in sending to an English newspaper a letter in which he vituperates his quondam friend and fellow-artist, he interrupts himself for but a moment in the pursuit of his legitimate calling as a painter.

IN AMERICA, at least, few readers of "Trilby" would have known that in Joe Sibley, Mr. Du Maurier had hit off some of the most salient "peculiarities" of the immensely talented etcher, who, when he takes the newspapers into his confidence, dips his pen in the corrosive acid with which he bites his plates. Joe Sibley is not an engaging character; he is a Bohemian of the Bohemians, clever, witty, penniless and presuming. In taking his sibilant surname as a pseudonym for Whistler, we have the endorsement of the artist himself, though he does not expressly declare himself to be the archetype of this particular character. Sibley is the only man in the book who could have been drawn from Whistler—the Whistler of a generation ago; and no one but Sibley could have written the following letter, in which the creator of the character is so wittily vilified:—

"TO THE EDITOR—SIR: It would seem, notwithstanding my boastful declaration, that, after all, I had not, before leaving England, completely rid myself of the abomination—the 'friend'! One solitary unheeded one—Mr. George du Maurier—still remained, hidden in Hampstead. On that healthy heath he has been harboring, for nearly half a life, every villainy of good fellowship that could be perfected by the careless frequentation of our early intimacy and my unsuspecting camaraderie. Of this pent-up envy, malice and furtive intent he never at any moment during all that time allowed me, while affectionately grasping his honest Anglo-French fist, to detect the faintest indication. Now that my back is turned, the old marmite of our *pot-au-feu* he fills with the picric acid of 30-years' spite, and, in an American magazine, fires off his bomb of mendacious recollection and poisoned rancour. The lie with which it is loaded *à mon intention* he proposes for my possible 'future biographer'—but I fancy it explodes, as is usual, in his own waistcoat, and he furnishes, in his present unseemly state, an excellent example of all those others who, like himself, have thought a foul friend a finer fellow than an open enemy.

PARIS.

J. McNEILL WHISTLER.

Reflection: The *compagnon* of the *plaid* we guillotine. Guineas are given to the popular companion who prepares his infernal machine for the distinguished associates in whose friendship he has successfully speculated."

THE CRITIC has received the following (printed) invitation:—
"10 CHELSEA EMBANKMENT,
(BETWEEN TITE STREET AND THE OLD SWAN WALK.)

"MR. & MRS. POULTNEY BIGELOW ask you to spend the Evening with them on Thursday, June 14th, coming as soon after Dinner as may be, and going home not long after midnight. The prime cause for this little party is our friend MRS. KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN, who has promised to read to us something from *The Bird's Christmas Carol*, and perhaps also from *Timothy's Quest*, two of her best works. MRS. WIGGIN reads so well that one is apt to think she must be 'professional'—but she is not; and the treat is all the greater on that account. Such as dislike hearing others read need not be discouraged from coming. There will be tobacco and whiskey in the smoking room; less barbarous refreshment in the tea room. So be pleased to answer."

IN FRANCE there is an academy that establishes correct usage in matters of pronunciation; and in Spain, also, such matters are settled by an authoritative body. Here and in England, however, we go as we please in questions of orthoëpy. Some people swear by Webster, others by Worcester, while others still prefer some dictionary of English make; and no one recognizes the authority of any lexicographer other than the one he has chosen as his own particular idol. Over eleven years ago I wrote to Prof. Whitney to ask him which of the two dictionaries then competing for precedence in this

country might be taken as the more authoritative in this regard, and here is his answer, which I have come upon since his death:—"I don't know that the question admits any definite answer. Both dictionaries [Webster and Worcester] give on a considerable scale the varieties of pronunciation where good usage varies, and the one is just about as much and as little an authority as the other. I should pin my faith absolutely on neither—nor on any other." In February, 1883, Prof. Whitney was not editing an English dictionary himself. Whether or not he would have claimed, ten years later, that "The Century Dictionary" was one upon which a man might pin his faith absolutely, I don't know. I believe, however, that he was far too modest a man to have done so.

* * *

TRIBUTES TO LONGFELLOW still pour in, from the West and from the East. In "The Finest Story in the World," in Kipling's "Many Inventions," the London bank-clerk in whose veins ran the blood of Greek galley-slaves and viking oarsmen, and whose imagination took fire at any suggestion of the sea, was a special admirer of the sea poems of the New England singer. And Mr. Howells, in his delightful New England itinerary in *Harper's*, tells how that strange world, the ocean, had become dear and familiar to him through the words of the same poet. Both the London bank-clerk and the Ohio printer quote with particular favor the lines beginning:—

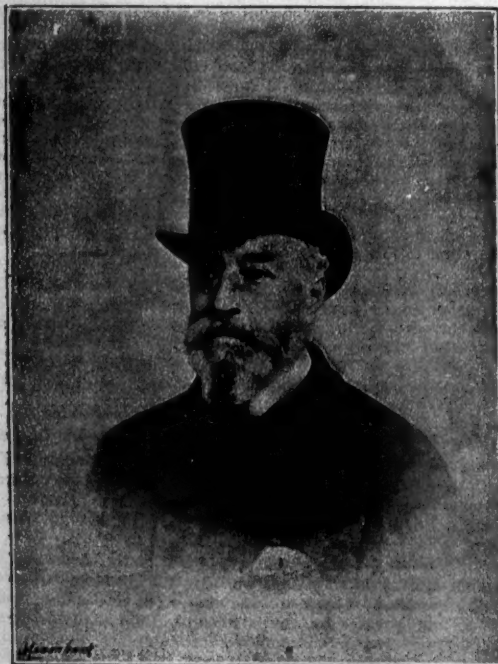
"I remember the black wharves and the slips
And the sea-tides tossing free."

And well they may, for they have in themselves the music and abandon of the waves.

G. W. S. on the Late Edmund Yates

(*The New York Tribune*)

HE HAD regular, but I think largely also irregular, contributors among men, and especially among women, whose position made their news useful—people who really were asked, and did not have to pretend they were asked, to dinners and parties and balls. If, in addition to these, some of his sources of intelligence had not an



From *The Illustrated London News*
EDMUND YATES

intimate acquaintance with the pantry and the servant's hall, he and they were much belied. He had much the same method with the two Services—the Army and Navy—as with society. The Church supplied him with another special topic. Politics, the Drama, Literature, the Turf, each had its particular department and its own chief. All were treated rather more lightly than in the daily paper. The *Celebrity at Home* became a "feature" by itself.

One effect of all this was to bring journalism in this country a little more up to date. It was before the *fin de siècle* had been heard of, but the phrase is one which then and ever since might well have been applied to Mr. Yates and to his paper. When it was seen that this new journalism,—though it was not what Matthew Arnold meant by new journalism—throve and prospered, imitators appeared by the score. This was the sincerest flattery paid him. He had discerned a new want and supplied it, and forthwith others became aware that they could supply the same kind of wares, or nearly the same. Of all these rivals the only one which entered upon a serious competition was the extraordinary sheet which its editor and proprietor, always a lover of the ironical, christened *Truth*. It is believed in the profession—by which I mean the profession of journalism,—that Mr. Labouchère, with his natural bent toward finance and capacity for business, made his paper pay even better than that of Mr. Yates, who nevertheless had an income approaching that of the Lord Chancellor, or let us say the President of the United States, his salary having, of late years, been raised to a level with that of the Keeper of the Queen's Conscience. If the swarm of other society papers was a tribute to the accuracy with which Mr. Yates had gauged the spirit and needs of his time, the influence he had on the daily journalism of this country was, in a way, even more remarkable. Society news was slowly seen to be a necessity. * * *

London Letter

AUTHORS HAVE BEEN active this week. Last night the Incorporated Society dined in full force at the Holborn Restaurant, and on Wednesday afternoon the Authors' Club came out with an innovation in the shape of an "At Home," which was attended by an enormous number of ladies and a smaller concourse of men. The management, it is to be presumed, scarcely expected so huge a gathering, for the number present exceeded the accommodation; the rooms were crammed to suffocation, and the roar of the talk was deafening. Mr. and Mrs. Walter Besant, Mrs. Humphry Ward, Mrs. W. K. Clifford, Madame Sarah Grand, "John Strange Winter," Mr. and Mrs. Jerome K. Jerome, Mr. Zangwill, Mrs. Hall Caine, Mr. Oswald Crawford, Mr. Gilbert Parker, Mr. Moncure D. Conway and many others were conspicuously present. The gathering was representative of the stage, too, Miss Maria Terry, Miss Genevieve Ward and Miss Esmé Beringer being among the crowd of familiar faces. It was an admirable opportunity for an illustrator: he might have garnered portraits enough to last him a lifetime, if he could have found a corner with sufficient elbow-room to get his pencil to paper. For the rest the entertainment was too hospitable: half the number of guests would have sufficed for a well-filled room, and there would have been fewer headaches for the rest of the evening.

The news of Mr. J. M. Barrie's serious illness is filling London with anxiety. He left town perfectly well a few weeks ago, but apparently caught a chill on his journey north—the cold developing into inflammation of the lungs and pleurisy. Bulletins of his health are telegraphed to London daily, and a very large number of his friends and admirers are sending their inquiries to Kirriemuir. The news alternates between better and worse; at present there is no security. By next week, I sincerely hope to be able to report a permanent return to health.

The editor of *Answers* has hit upon a clever fashion of "booming" his paper. "For one week only" he has handed it over to the weaker sex: it is to be edited and produced entirely by women, and we shall have an opportunity of seeing what the sisterhood can really do when it is given free rein. The editorial chair is filled by Miss Marie Adelaide Belloc, a clever newspaper woman, who does a great deal more anonymous work upon the London papers than anyone but the editors imagines. She is the Queen of Interviewers, and works, with astounding rapidity, for almost every daily and weekly paper which deals in that kind of journalism. Distance is no difficulty with her: she is in Edinburgh one day and in Paris the next, and there are few recluses who have escaped her note-book. At times she gives herself to more serious work, and her intimate acquaintance with French makes her useful as a translator. But the interview is her *forte*, and no doubt the next number of *Answers* will bear traces of her personal touch. Some day, in the far future, she ought to be able to write an entertaining volume of reminiscences; at present she is much too young for such a suggestion.

If *Answers* is to show us what women *can* do, the Pioneer Club appears to have proved during this week that they are, at any rate, no great orators. There was a crowded evening there, intolerably crowded, I hear—for Madame Sarah Grand was to open a debate. The subject, alas! is unknown, for no man was admitted. The women were to have it all to themselves. But one or two whispers have been wafted from Burton Street, nevertheless, and their general purport is that most of the ladies who went

to listen were grievously disappointed by the performance. Madame Grand, it is said, read her paper, and her arguments were not on a par with her fiction. Other distinguished ladies followed her, one of whom directed an irrelevant attack against Christianity, causing a stampede of the orthodox. No one scored heavily, and everyone was over-tired. There was no definite conclusion at the end. Is this the Parliament of the Future?

A great deal of interest is aroused by the announcement of the approaching publication of a collected edition of Mr. Stevenson's works. Constable of Edinburgh is to have the printing of the edition, which will bear the imprint of all the publishing-houses concerned,—*vis.*:—Longmans, Green & Co., Seeley & Co., Cassell & Co. and Chatto & Windus. There are to be two editors: in Edinburgh, Mr. Charles Baxter, Mr. Stevenson's legal friend, to whom "Catriona" was so touchingly dedicated; in London, Mr. Sidney Colvin of the British Museum. One thousand and thirty-five copies are to be printed in all—the thousand for sale, the thirty-five to be distributed as follows: five to the Statutory Libraries, four to the publishers, fifteen to reviews, and eleven to the author. Some three hundred copies have already been taken up in America and the Colonies, and the run on the remaining 700 is likely to be immense. The edition will be complete in twenty volumes, at a cost of twelve shillings and sixpence each. The first volume will be ready in October.

Despite Mr. George Moore and the Anti-Gambling League, the importance of the turf in journalism increases weekly. Many of the evening papers live entirely on their sporting tips, and the cry of "Winner" becomes more and more importunate in the Strand. It is not surprising, therefore, to hear that a new illustrated weekly is to be started in rivalry to the artistic monopoly of *The Sporting and Dramatic News*. As yet no details are known with regard to the names of proprietor, publisher and editor; but it is said that a capital of 50,000*l.* has been assured towards the working of the paper, and that a great effort will be made to cut out the old favorite. We shall, no doubt, hear more of the matter in a week or two, when I hope to revert to it again.

That excellent monthly, *The Bookman*, to which I often have the pleasure of alluding in these pages, is the first English paper to elicit any interesting facts about Mr. Benjamin Kidd, whose "Social Evolution" has suddenly lifted him to a high position in the literary world on both sides of the Atlantic. Mr. Kidd is thirty-five years old, and is employed in the Civil Service. He began his book six years ago, and has worked at it continuously ever since. He takes a keen interest in animal life, and evolved certain of his views from a prolonged study of colonies of bees and ants, which he used to keep in his rooms. "Social Evolution" is his first important book; but he has often contributed learned papers to the leading reviews and magazines.

Mr. Stacy Marks, the well-known artist, has been engaged for some months past upon his memoirs, which will make their public appearance somewhere about September. The book, which is to be called "Pen and Pencil Sketches," will contain the story of the author's young life, and of his first essays in art, at one time under Mr. James Matthews Leigh, at another in the studios of Paris and Belgium. The reminiscences will be profusely illustrated, and ought to form a delightful volume.

Last night, besides the dinner of the Authors' Society, there was yet another banquet—namely, that of the Royal General Theatrical Fund, at the Hotel Métropole. Mr. Henry Irving presided (the Lyceum being closed for the occasion), and he was supported by many noble lords and a distinguished gathering of authors, actors and managers. Mr. Irving himself made several humorous speeches; the toast of the Drama was proposed by Mr. Hall Caine, who maintained that the stage is an influence for good, and that its utility might well be discussed by a gathering of ministers of all denominations. A rich subscription-list was announced during the evening.

It is impossible to let this letter go to the post without a brief allusion to the sensation of the week, the exhibition of Herr Dowe's "bullet-proof" coat at the Alhambra. There was a crowded house on Monday to witness the test which had previously been given in private before the Prince of Wales and a number of military experts. The result was triumphant. The cuirass resists the impact of a bullet from an army-rifle, fired at some eighteen yards distance, and Herr Dowe, who receives the shot, seems very little shaken in the process. It is said that he asks 200,000*l.* for the secret. But meanwhile Mr. Maxim, the hero of the famous gun and of the aerial machine of the future, maintains that in six hours he has invented a cuirass equally effective, the secret of which he will dispose of for seven shillings and sixpence—that being the price of the materials! Doubtless, hereby hangs a correspondence.*

LONDON, June 1, 1894.

ARTHUR WAUGH.

* From recent cablegrams it would appear that Mr. Maxim's claim was little more than a practical joke. *Edo. Critic.*

Boston Letter

IN FORMER LETTERS to *The Critic* I have told about the Whittier portrait painted by a relative of the poet and given to the Whittier Homestead Association, and now I can describe the interesting ceremonies that marked the unveiling of the painting at the poet's birthplace, in Haverhill, last week. Addresses were made by Pres. George H. Carleton, Mr. T. D. Pickard, the editor of the Portland, Me., *Transcript* and the chosen biographer of Whittier; the Rev. William E. Barton of Boston and Charles Carleton 'Coffin, the famous war-correspondent of former days. The most interesting part of the ceremony was the reading of letters written by Mr. Whittier in 1836. They told very plainly of the strong, conscientious feeling the poet had regarding slavery, as well as of his unselfish thought for others. In that year he was associate editor of *The Haverhill Gazette*, with Dr. J. Spofford of Groveland. On December 17 he suddenly terminated his connection with the paper, and historians have long been puzzled to know the reason of this move. The paper simply stated over his signature that "the undersigned, being about to spend a portion of the winter in another section of the country, hereby relinquishes his place as associate editor of the *Gazette*." From the letters it appears that he really left the town for friendship's sake. His brother-in-law, Capt. Jacob Caldwell, was the proprietor of the *Gazette* and was a thorough-going Whig and a great admirer of Gov. Edward Everett. But when the Governor made certain allusions, in his inaugural address, to the anti-slavery movement that proved obnoxious to Mr. Whittier's strong abolition ideas, the latter found that he could not in conscience assist in supporting Everett as Governor. At that time the income of the *Gazette* was between \$600 and \$800 a year, which, as Mr. Whittier estimated in his letters, could by a little effort have been increased to \$1000. But money nor position could keep him where his heart was not in sympathy, and he determined to leave the editorial room. If, however, he made public the reasons of his leaving, he knew that his anti-slavery friends would drop the paper, and for the sake of its proprietor he resolved to leave the place himself, rather than put him to trouble. Yet, as he says in his letter, it was very hard for him to do this, for he wanted to retain his hold on the paper and was most anxious to make Haverhill his permanent home. This same love of home cropped out in other letters, wherein he expressed his love for his native soil. He declared, too, that he would rather be a Howard than a Byron.

The other day I asked a gentleman when the new Public Library would be opened. "In 1995!" he answered. But his ideas about the management of the Library are so decided that I looked further for a definite date. I find that it is expected that the dedication will occur on Sept. 17 next, as the work has been rapidly pushed during the past few months. One of the much-needed features in this new Library is the building of a fire-proof vault for Judge Chamberlain's autograph collection. This collection is regarded by the Trustees as the most valuable of its kind in the country. In their report, just issued, they state that, besides the Judge Chamberlain gift and the gift of President John Adams's library, there have been received during the past year 12,663 volumes, the givers numbering 1254. There are now nearly 600,000 books in the Library, against a little more than half that number fifteen years ago, while 161 people are now employed in the establishment. They say that when the present central Library was built it was thought to be sufficient for the accommodation of the books and of the public for one hundred years. Yet this building proved too small in a dozen years, and it became necessary to double the amount of shelving. To-day there is a crying need for the completion of the new Library, as there is absolutely no room in the old. Regarding the new Librarian, whoever he may be, the Trustees intimate very decidedly the kind of man they want. They declare that two qualities are called for in a Librarian such as Boston needs: a complete knowledge of books and all that pertains to them, and a very large executive ability to guide the work, not only in the central library, but in all the branches. They say that there are very few men who unite these two qualifications, but that they must have such a man before the busy citizens will accept Trusteeships. Then, in one paragraph, they put forth their ideas of the division of work between the two: the Trustees, they say, should outline the policy, and the Librarian should have the ability to pursue it. In view of the gossip regarding the trouble between the Trustees and the past Librarian, this description of policy is interesting.

Boston, or rather the Natural History Society of Boston, has become the possessor of two valuable original oil-paintings by Audubon. They came in a mysterious way. The other day a young woman walked into the Secretary's office and said that she wished to present these paintings to the Society. Of course he thanked her and asked to whom he should credit the gift. But she replied, as she hurried out of the office:—"Credit them to Anonymous." And so Mr., or,

rather, Miss Anonymous, is credited. One of the paintings represents a fish-hawk, the other shows two western grouse. Although in no way remarkable for their art, their historical value is pronounced. They will be hung on either side of the famous picture of Audubon painted by Healey.

Harvard College has fittingly recognized President Eliot's twenty-fifth anniversary by placing on the records a long and eulogistic, yet absolutely truthful, statement of the great work accomplished by him, specifying in particular his labor on the elective system, on the abrogation of the old undignified method of petty regulations and the adoption of a manly and liberal scheme of government, and on the creation of the Graduates' School. In conclusion they say:—"We add to these congratulations the expression of our earnest hope that he may continue to direct the destinies of Harvard for many years to come, and that these years may be as honorable, brilliant and fortunate as those which have passed, bringing their abundant rewards in the growing dignity and usefulness of the University and in every happiness of private life."

BOSTON, June 12, 1894.

CHARLES E. L. WINGATE.

Chicago Letter

JUDGE LAMBERT TREE has given to this city the bronze equestrian statue by C. D. Dallin, formerly of Utah and now residing in Paris, which was conspicuous in the Art Building, last summer. It was unveiled last Saturday in Lincoln Park, and suggests gallantly the dignity of that picturesque race which once peopled these plains. Entitled "The Signal of Peace," it represents a lithe, young Indian, nude, but with his head decked with feathers, seated on his horse and holding aloft the significant lance. The moment is happily selected, for it is at once reposeful and suggestive of dramatic action. The figure of the young Sioux has a fine grace and dignity about it, and the pony he rides is as quiet, and as alert, as he. The modelling is exceedingly good, showing Mr. Dallin's Paris training, which, however, has aided him in expressing an artistic and imaginative conception of a purely American subject. In offering the statue to the Park, Judge Tree wrote that he hoped it would help the descendants of the Americans of to-day to remember "the simple, untutored children of nature, who were, a little more than a century ago, the sole human occupants and proprietors of the vast northwestern empire of which Chicago is now the proud metropolis." "The Signal of Peace" was exhibited in the Salon of 1890, where it received an honorable mention; and at the Columbian Exposition it won a medal for the artist. It is a fine addition to the city's monuments, which are not nearly so bad as an article on "Public Sculpture in Chicago," in the last number of *The Art Amateur*, would lead one to believe. Many of these statues undoubtedly are deplorably bad, and others might be advantageously supplanted by trees and flowers; but, considering everything, the average is rather high. The Lincoln, which the writer in *The Art Amateur* is pleased to patronize, is the greatest statue in this country, and ranks with the finest modern work in France. The writer already alluded to displays the accuracy of his knowledge by stating that the Park, which is an old one for this city, derived its name from the monument erected a few years ago. He speaks of the criticisms which assailed St. Gaudens for introducing the bronze chair behind the standing figure, and adds:—"It was a risky expedient, but we believe that the effect is good, and in art, though not in morals, the end justifies the means." This condescension is delightful, when one considers the brilliant originality of the "risky expedient," the dignity and beauty it helps so superbly to express, the consummate art of the conception. So well does Mr. St. Gaudens justify his daring, that he shows us, as no one else has succeeded in doing, the greatness of the man he depicts, his finer, subtler qualities, the dignity of his thought, the grandeur of his character, the sombre, tragic intensity of his life.

Naturally there is nothing else in Chicago that approaches this. Lincoln Park has the lion's share of the monuments, including Partridge's Shakespeare, which I described a few weeks ago, and the Dallin, just unveiled. It contains, also, another gift from Judge Tree, a statue of La Salle, by Lalaing, a Belgian sculptor. He conceived the gallant explorer to be alight and hollow-chested, but with an interesting, ascetic face. The statue is disfigured by the awkward raising of the knee and the weariness expressed in the pose. A more interesting work, the gift of the late Martin Ryerson, as the Lincoln is of Eli Bates, is the group of Indians by John J. Boyle. He has done nothing better than this well-composed group, with the tragic significance in the melancholy, hunted look of the central figure. Rebisso's Grant is worse than commonplace, and it is mounted on a pedestal so much more conspicuous than the statue, that the latter sinks at once into an appropriate insignificance.

Besides these, Lincoln Park has copies of a mediocre German statue of Schiller and a worse Swedish statue of Linnæus. The

latter, however, has the merit of being a highly amusing study of draperies, the botanist himself being quite obscured by them. Emphatically the worst thing in town is, unfortunately, the most conspicuous, for it is erected on the Lake Front, opposite the Auditorium. This is Kretschmar's statue of Columbus, which is absurd enough to make one laugh, if one does not weep. No one, except Mr. F. W. Peck, seems to know how or why it was erected, and so violent was the storm it aroused that he will not tell. *The Art Amateur* is wise enough to suggest that it be melted down and St. Gaudens's fine statue of Columbus erected in its stead. Another idea, which, however, did not originate with that paper, is that the MacMonnies Fountain should be permanently preserved. This writer suggests, though, a polychromatic scheme for it, with the figures of bronze, the drapery enriched with gilding, and the galley of dark marble and onyx. This would be of questionable expediency, however, and the marble galley would ride heavily upon the water. But a reproduction of the fountain in bronze would be the finest memorial of the Fair that one could conceive. Unfortunately, it is so expensive an undertaking, that there seems to be no immediate prospect of carrying it through.

Rand, McNally & Co. are now publishing in sections a work called "Fine Arts at the World's Columbian Exposition." It consists of reproductions of paintings and sculpture, selected from the various collections in the Art Building. Each of these is accompanied by a short comment upon the picture and the painter. The criticisms are well written, with good judgment and much variety of thought and expression. In the case of bad pictures, the writer restrains himself too much, but it is easy and amusing to read his opinion between the lines. It would be a relief to see a book of this kind in which the pictures were thoroughly well selected, for, although there are some fine things in the four parts now at hand, there is also a great deal of trash. The story-telling picture is conspicuous, and even the presence of works by Israels, von Uhde, Agache, Bramley, McEwen, Collin and Mercier cannot make one ignore it. The reproductions in half-tone are in many cases excellent.

CHICAGO, June 12, 1894.

LUCY MONROE.

The Fine Arts "Art for America"

MR. WILLIAM ORDWAY PARTRIDGE is but one of many in desiring for America an art that shall be distinctively American. He thinks that, being a great nation, we are entitled to a great art of our own. To find out how we may best obtain our rights in the matter, he enquires how Greece and Italy came by their art, and how Assyria and Rome failed, and concludes that what we need is a broader culture, and pictures and statues in the public schools. The latter suggestion is a really valuable one, for the great obstacle to a popular, and therefore a national, art is that art is as a foreign language to most of our people. Whether we are or are not nearly ready to produce great art is, however, another question. To produce such art we must have great ideas capable of plastic expression and a public which desires such expression. Any one who knows the masses of our people, knows that such ideas do not now exist among them. Even those low motives for their tolerance, for which Mr. Partridge scores the French, are at least available as matter for the artist. The things commonest with us, the desire to get rich and the desire to have our own way by gaining over the majority, are nothing to art, either good or bad. There never was an artist yet who would not prefer a thousand times to paint a Phryne rather than an American plutocrat or demagogue. (Roberts Bros.)

"Some Minor Arts as Practiced in England"

THIS CURIOUS and instructive volume has been made up of articles contributed to *The Portfolio*, some of which have already been noticed in these columns. C. H. Read, F.S.A., writes of "English Work in Impressed Form"; W. Y. Fletcher, F.S.A., treats of English Bookbinding, with many colored plates of curious and beautiful examples from Gothic times downward; "Old English Pottery"—slipware, stoneware and salt-glazed ware—falls to the share of Prof. A. H. Church; "English Enamels," including British and other Celtic and Celto-Roman remains, are the subject of an essay by Mr. J. Starrie Gardner; and there are interesting essays on "Old English Fruit Trenchers" and "English Effigies in Wood." The colored plates, of which there are one or more to each essay, except the first, are a feature of the book. They are extremely well printed. The other illustrations are mostly reproduced by photographic processes directly from the objects. On the whole, the book is one of uncommon value to the student of the industrial arts. (Macmillan & Co.)

Art Notes

IN ITS NEW FORM, *The Portfolio*, which has now taken the shape of a series of monographs on artistic subjects, illustrated with etchings and other prints, and published monthly, is winning golden opinions from all who are interested in art. Of the numbers already published, the third, on Joshua Wedgwood, and the fifth, on Dante Gabriel Rossetti, are the most generally interesting. Prof. Church, who is an authority on ceramics, writes on Wedgwood and the artists, mostly Italians, who were associated with him in the production of the celebrated Wedgwood ware. After some account of earlier English potters and of Wedgwood's first enterprises and inventions of "basalt" and "jasper" wares, Prof. Church comes to the celebrated reproduction of the Barberini vase, an excellent photogravure of which is given as frontispiece. After this come the numerous series of "cameos" and "intaglios," portraits of "illustrious modern personages" and imitations of the antique, which decorated later works. But little space is given to Flaxman, who, from 1775, was the chief designer employed by Wedgwood. There is, however, a fine photogravure of Flaxman's terra-cotta portrait medallion of himself, and among the other illustrations are several from works usually attributed to him.

The Egyptian "Queen Bess"

TO THE EDITORS OF THE CRITIC:—

Its annual salutation to your readers the Egypt Exploration Fund now makes, with the word that Dr. Naville is doing a splendid bit of work for history at the site of the temple of Queen Hatsa at Thebes—that Elizabethan queen so vividly painted by Miss Edwards in one of her lectures. But how is this and other like rescues of lost history to go on? Through the subscriptions of just such folks as those who read *The Critic* and peruse the genial humor of our Honorary Vice-President, Charles Dudley Warner, L.H.D. But five dollars yields the *quarto*, full of illustrations, on Hatsa's Temple, the annual report, and the Archaeological Report *brochure* with pictures. No other archaeological body makes such returns. Yet are we pushed to the wall for means, and I plead for the Society as never before. I anticipate Mr. Wingate with the news that our office is 15 Blagden Street, Boston, and that all communications, save financial enclosures, may be sent to the Secretary, Miss Mary B. Comyns. As Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, I will rejoice to have many such.

WM. COPLEY WINSLOW.

525 BEACON STREET, BOSTON, June 6, 1894.

Notes

THE NEW volume in the Great Commanders series, on "George Washington," is from the pen of Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, who deals with the first President's military career, but adds, also, to our conception of Washington the man. The Appletons announce the work for immediate publication, as they do Mr. W. S. Lilly's "The Claims of Christianity."

—Maeterlinck's new volume of plays is called "Trois Petits Drames pour Marionnettes." The first one, "Alladine et Palomides," is a love-story; the second, "La Mort de Tintagiles," is in "the Belgian Shakespeare's" most symbolic and obscure manner; and the third, "Intérieur," much in the spirit of "l'Intruse." The treatment of these plays is exactly like that of their predecessors; Maeterlinck has not changed his manner, and the endless repetitions are still there to weary and irritate the reader.

—Mr. Hugh Thomson will illustrate the new Macmillan edition of Jane Austen's works.

—Arrangements have been completed in London for a uniform edition of Thomas Hardy's novels. More than one firm of publishers having an interest in Mr. Hardy's works, there have hitherto been obstacles in the way of a uniform edition which have now been cleared away. It is said, by the way, that Mr. Hardy's wife is a woman of considerable artistic ability, and has ornamented one of the rooms of their Dorchester home with a frieze illustrating her husband's stories. Osgood, McIlvaine & Co. will be the English publishers of the edition.

—Among Lovell, Coryell & Co.'s new books are "Struthers, and the Comedy of the Masked Musicians," a novel by Mrs. Anna Bowman Dodd; "A Burne-Jones Head, and Other Sketches," by Clara Sherwood Rollins; and a cheaper edition of "Salammbô."

—Charles Scribner's Sons offer prizes of \$50, \$40 and \$25 for the best three designs for book-covers for a novel, a book of verse, and a juvenile book. They announce that Mr. Robert Bridges's "Overheard in Arcady," which was published but a few weeks ago, has gone into a second edition, and that an English edition of it is to be issued by J. M. Dent & Co. of London. They have in press, further, Mr. Gladstone's metrical translations of the Odes of Horace; "Tales of the Maine Coast," by Mr. Noah Brooks; and "A Pound of Cure," by Mr. William Henry Bishop.

—Prof. Sloane's *Life of Napoleon*, which will soon appear in *The Century*, will be illustrated with many famous historical paintings, a large number of which have never before been reproduced in this country.

—Alexander Hall at Princeton College, the gift of Mrs. Charles B. Alexander of New York, was opened on June 9, when the commencement exercises of the College were begun. It was presented to the College three and a half years ago, Mrs. Alexander's letter stating that it was to be used for commencement and other occasions, the First Presbyterian Church, where such exercises have been held for years, having become too small. The building, which cost \$250,000, is in Romanesque style, and semicircular in plan. It has a frontage of 145 feet, and the auditorium itself a height of 65 feet, with a seating capacity of 1500. The sculpture which is to adorn it is still incomplete; it will include 36 figures, of more than life-size, of Learning, Language, Theology, Law, History, Philosophy, Ethics, Art, Sculpture, Painting, Poetry, Music and Belles-Lettres. It is in the charge of Mr. I. Massey Rhind, the sculptor. The presentation address was made by Mr. Charles B. Alexander, the acceptance oration by President Patton. The Alexander family has been connected with Yale for four generations, beginning with the Rev. Dr. Archibald Alexander, the first professor of the Princeton Theological Seminary in 1812. His six sons were all graduates of the College, two of them occupying, later, professorial chairs. Several members of the third generation graduated at the College, which can also count at least one child of the fourth generation among its alumni. The donor is the daughter of the late Charles Crocker of California, and the designer Mr. William A. Potter.

—Tourguéneff's name has undergone more alterations and modifications in its French and English forms than that of any other Russian writer. On the new English edition of his writings it now appears as Turgenev.

—The George William Curtis Memorial Committee has resolved to raise a fund of \$25,000, to be devoted in part "to the procurement and erection of an appropriate artistic monument in the city of New York, as a permanent record of the outward presence of Mr. Curtis, and in part to the foundation and endowment of an annual course of lectures upon the duties of American citizenship and kindred subjects, under the title of the 'Curtis Lectureship,' or some similar designation, the lectures delivered in such course to be annually published for distribution." Mr. Seth Low is President of the Committee, Mr. William Potts its Secretary, and Mr. William L. Trenholm its Treasurer. Subscriptions should be sent to the latter's address, at 160 Broadway, this city. It is superfluous to add any words of approval or comment; the Committee's aim, and the form it will take when attained, must recommend it strongly to all "good" Americans.

—Mr. C. D. Gibson will illustrate Mr. Richard Harding Davis's Paris papers in *Harper's*.

—Mlle. Valentine de Lamartine, the famous author's devoted niece and companion in adversity, died at Paris on May 16, at the age of sixty-three. During the long years of poverty that followed Lamartine's fall from power, she aided his wife in making more pleasant for him the hard road he trod. From 1863, the year of Mme. de Lamartine's death, till her uncle's death in 1869, Mlle. de Lamartine bore the burden alone. She was a daughter of Mme. de Cessia, one of the poet's five sisters, but took, early in life, her uncle's name. In 1873-4-5, she published five volumes of Lamartine's correspondence; she leaves many important papers and documents—among them the manuscripts of "Jocelyn" and "Les Girondins."

—*The Publishers' Weekly* speaks with deserved cordiality of the late Mr. Thomas Niles of Roberts Bros.:—"Perhaps no publisher has left a richer collection of literary correspondence. He magnified his office by making it a truly literary function, and he had no stronger desire than to add good names to his very choice catalogue, to publish the best books, and to see that the authors of them received their due reward. His warmest friends were among authors, and in their mutual relations all traditions of distrust were set aside."

—Flood & Vincent, Meadville, Pa., publishers of the Chautauqua text-books, announce the following volumes, constituting the Chautauqua course of reading for the autumn and winter of 1894-95:—"The Growth of the English Nation," by Profs. Katharine Coman and Elizabeth Kendall of Wellesley College; "Europe in the Nineteenth Century," by Prof. H. P. Judson of the University of Chicago; "Renaissance and Modern Art," by Prof. William Goodyear of the Brooklyn Institute; "From Chaucer to Tennyson," by Prof. Henry A. Beers of Yale University; "Walks and Talks in the Geological Field," by the late Prof. Alexander Winchell of the University of Michigan.

—Hermann Sudermann, the German novelist and dramatist, is following the courses in history and philosophy at the Berlin University. He is probably gathering material for a new work.

—The resignation of President Frisbee of Wells College, which took effect on Wednesday, closed a period of nineteen years in this position. Dr. Frisbee feels the need of rest and recuperation for a time, following a prolonged illness a year ago. Though fully recovered from that attack, climatic conditions in central New York are more likely than before to induce its return. He will take up work again, after a few months or a year spent abroad or at the South. Miss Helen Fairchild Smith, who has so admirably filled the position of Lady Principal for eighteen years, will act as President till the place shall be permanently filled.

—Mr. Crockett's "The Raiders," has passed into its third edition. The name of Mr. Crockett's new novel is "The Lilac Sunbonnet"; that of Mr. Haggard's new tale of marvels, "The Heart of the World."

—Opportunities of picking up rare books cheap have not been infrequent at Bangs & Co.'s auction-rooms, of late. On June 11 a copy of the first edition of Irving's "Sketch-Book," New York, 1819-20, brought only \$6.50; George Scott's "The Model of the Government of the Province of East-New-Jersey," Edinburgh, 1685, of which only five copies are known to collectors, \$12; John Andrews's "War with America, France, Spain and Holland, 1775-1783," 4 vols., 1785, \$6.60; and Dodsley's "Select Collection of Old Plays," 12 vols., 1825, \$12. Some interesting art books will be sold on the 26th inst.

—Price Collier's book on the Indian question will be published by E. P. Dutton & Co. this month. It is called "Mr. Picket Pin and his Friends," and views Indian matters in rather a humorous light.

—Mr. Froude's Oxford lectures on the life and writings of Erasmus will be published by Longmans, Green & Co. It is said that the ladies of Oxford have attended the lectures in such large numbers that undergraduates have found it difficult to secure seats. The same publishers announce the third volume of Canon Liddon's biography of Dr. Pusey of Oxford, for the fall.

—Mr. Andrew W. Tuer of the Leadenhall Press, London, who is writing a work on the horn-book, asks, through the London *Athenaeum*, the whereabouts of two horn-books in the form of a cross, recently sold by a Folkestone antiquarian to a Parisian colleague. "I believe that there is such a horn-book," he says, "and my motive for writing is publicity—publicity here, in Paris and in America, so that the dealer who purchased, or the collector who has acquired it, may courteously favor me with a full-sized photograph and description." From Mr. Tuer's letter it appears that the Folkestone shopkeeper refuses to give any information about the person to whom he sold his copies of the rare antiquity.

—Prof. David Burnet Scott, who occupied the chair of English literature, rhetoric and belles-lettres in the College of the City of New York, died on June 10. He was born in Edinburgh in 1822, and came to this country before his education had been finished. In 1845 he settled in this city, and taught school until 1870, when his connection with the College began.

—Ginn & Co. announce "Essays and Letters selected from the Writings of John Ruskin," edited, with introductions and notes, by Mrs. Lois G. Hufford.

—Among the contents of the double summer (June-July) number of *Post-Lore* is an article on "Literature and the Scientific Spirit: May there be a Science of Aesthetics?" by Prof. L. A. Sherman; "A Brief Defence of Criticism" is from the pen of Carolyn B. La Monte; and "Clough and Emerson," by F. H. Williams, a paper of the Philadelphia Browning Society.

—A new book by John Ruskin, "Verona, and Other Lectures," illustrated by drawings of the author, is now being published by Macmillan & Co. It includes "The Story of Arachne," "The Tortoise of Aegina," "Candida Casa," with an appendix on Saxon money, and "Mending the Sieve," with addenda on the foundation of Cluny. The text is given complete from the manuscripts, and contains much characteristic matter omitted in the reports of the lectures.

—To Henry Holt & Co.'s "The Prisoner of Zenda" and Prof. Beers's new volume of sketches, is about to be added a collection of "Quaker Idyls," by Mrs. S. M. H. Gardner—stories somewhat resembling, it is said, Miss Wilkins's idyls of domestic life.

—Yale's Valedictorian, this year, is Frank Herbart Chase of Haverhill, Mass. His appointment signifies that he has the highest average mark of any member of his class. Mr. Chase fitted for Yale at the Haverhill High School, where he attained a phenomenal rank in scholarship for that school. At Yale, he has given special attention to English literature and the languages. He intends to make teaching his life-work.

—The first and second volumes of Present-Day Primers will be issued shortly by the Revell Co. They are "Early Church History: A Sketch of the First Four Centuries," by J. V. Bartlet, and "The Printed English Bible," by Richard Lovett. The latter will be illustrated by reproductions of title-pages and other portions of Tindale's, Coverdale's and other sixteenth-century Bibles. Other volumes dealing with such subjects as Egyptology, Assyriology, Hebrew Antiquities, the Greek Testament, the English Reformation, Old and New Testament History, etc., are in preparation. Each will be complete in itself, and will be the work of a specialist. The same house will issue, during the summer, "A Gift of Peace," a new year-book, by Miss Rose Porter, and, in the fall, "Love Made Perfect," by the Rev. Andrew Murray.

The Free Parliament

Communications must be accompanied by the names and addresses of correspondents, not necessarily for publication. In referring to any question, correspondents are requested to give its number.

QUESTIONS

1753.—Is there now a Poet-Laureate in England? If so, who is it, and when was he appointed?

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

R. P. W.


[No successor to Lord Tennyson has yet been appointed.]

1754.—What is the exact meaning of *Macdoine* in French cookery, and what is its derivation?

[The French and English Dictionaries in common use give as the definition, "a medley, a mixture," and some of them have:—"etym.?" The first five editions of the Dictionnaire de l'Académie do not have the word, but the later ones have it exactly as Littré has it:—"Macdoine (orig. inc.), s. f. Mets composé d'un mélange de différents légumes, ou de différents fruits. *Fig et famil.* Assemblage de pièces de différents genres dans un même livre, dans un même ouvrage." (*Macdoine* (origin unknown). A dish composed of a mixture (medley) of different vegetables or of different fruits. *Figurative and familiar.* Collection of pieces of different kinds in the same book, in one work.) The various French cookery-books apply the name to salads made of several sorts of vegetables, and to fruits, fresh or preserved, mixed together and frozen.]

Publications Received

- | | |
|---|---|
| Alexander, B. A Moral Blot. 30c. | Arena Pub. Co. |
| Blossom, H. M. The Documents in Evidence. St. Louis, Mo.: Buxton & Skinner. | |
| Boyesen, H. H. Silhouettes. \$1. | Harper & Bros. |
| Brearley, W. H. Wanted, A Copyist. 30c. | Cassell Pub. Co. |
| Chaproned. 30c. | Cassell Pub. Co. |
| Christianity Practically Applied. 9 vols. \$5 each. | The Baker & Taylor Co. |
| Church, S. H. Oliver Cromwell. | G. P. Putnam's Sons. |
| Clough, A. H. Selections from the Poems of. \$1. | Macmillan & Co. |
| Conway, W. M. Climbing in the Himalayas. \$10. | D. Appleton & Co. |
| Courvoisier, J. The Truth about Hell. Tr. by J. V. O'Connor. 30c. | |
| Crane, L. E. Newton Booth. | Vineland, N. J.: Russell's Print. |
| Discipleship: The Scheme of Christianity. | G. P. Putnam's Sons. |
| Duysters, G. F. A Senator at Sea. 35c. | G. P. Putnam's Sons. |
| Eggleston, T. The Life of John Paterson. \$2.50. | G. W. Dillingham. |
| Farr, P. The Dancing Faun. \$1. | G. P. Putnam's Sons. |
| Flynn, R. D. The Poor Man in Politics. 35c. | Boston: Roberts Bros. |
| Gale, N. Cricket Songs. 22. 6d. | Danville, Va. |
| Glazier, W. Headwaters of the Mississippi. | London: Methuen & Co. |
| Helm, E. The Joint Standard. 35. 6d. | Rand, McNally & Co. |
| Hoppin, J. M. Sermons on Faith, Hope and Love. | Macmillan & Co. |
| Howells, W. D. The Mouse-Trap. 30c. | Dodd, Mead & Co. |
| Howe, F. C. Federal Revenues and the Income Tax. 25c. | Harper & Bros. |
| James, H. Two Comedies. Tenants. Disengaged. \$1.75. | Phila.: Am. Academy of Pol. and Social Science. |
| Johnston, W. P. My Garden Walk. New Orleans: F. F. Hansell & Bro. | |
| King, C. An Initial Experience, and Other Stories. \$1. | J. B. Lippincott Co. |
| Lang, O. H. Great Teachers of Four Centuries. 25c. | E. L. Kellogg & Co. |
| Leroy-Beaulieu, A. The Empire of the Tears and the Russians. Tr. by Z. A. Ragozin. \$3. | G. P. Putnam's Sons. |
| Lewis, W. D. The Adaptation of Society to its Environment. 25c. | Phila.: Am. Academy of Pol. and Social Science. |
| Lynch, L. L. Against Odds. | Rand, McNally & Co. |
| Lombard, L. Observations of a Musician. | Utica, N. Y. |
| McCarthy, J. Red Diamonds. | D. Appleton & Co. |
| Notovich, N. The Unknown Life of Jesus Christ. 25c. | Rand, McNally & Co. |
| Pascoe, C. E. London of To-day. | |
| Pease, T. C. The Christian Ministry. \$1.25. | London: Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent & Co., Ltd. |
| Pendleton, L. The Wedding Garment. \$1. | Houghton, Mifflin & Co. |
| Regents Bulletin, May, 1894. 25c. | Boston: Roberts Bros. |
| Rooper, T. G. Object Teaching; or, Words and Things. | Albany: University of the State of New York. |
| Russell, W. C. The Romance of a Transport. \$1. | E. L. Kellogg & Co. |
| Ryan, M. E. A Flower of France. | Cassell Pub. Co. |
| Scott, W. Fair Maid of Perth. \$1.25. | Rand, McNally & Co. |
| Smith, C. F. Thucydides: Book III. | Macmillan & Co. |
| Steel, F. A. The Potter's Thumb. \$1.50. | Ginn & Co. |
| Stickney, C. Know-Nothingism in Rhode Island. | Harper & Bros. |
| Stockbridge, G. H. Balder the Poet. \$1. | Providence, R. I.: R. I. Historical Society. |
| Tillier, C. Belle-Plante and Cornelius. Tr. by B. R. Tucker. \$1.25. | G. P. Putnam's Sons. |
| Tillier, C. My Uncle Benjamin. Tr. by B. R. Tucker. \$1.25. | The Merrimac Co. |
| Trail, F. Under the Second Renaissance. \$1. | The Merrimac Co. |
| Vandam, A. My Paris Note-Book. \$1.25. | Buffalo, N. Y.: Charles Wells Moulton. |
| Wheelbarrow. \$1. | Phila.: J. B. Lippincott Co. |
| Wolf, E. A Prodigal in Love. | Chicago: Open Court Pub. Co. |
| | Harper & Bros. |



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